THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,498—New Series, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	----	----
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	----	----
23rd "	SALSETTE (approx.)	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11000	----	----
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	----	----
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	----	----
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	----	----
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	----	----
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	----	----
9th "	ARABIA	8000	----	----
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	----	----
31st "	PERSIA	8000	----	----
30th "	MARMORA	10000	----	----
6th April	MOOLTAN	10000	----	----
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	----	----
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	13500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	----	----
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	----	----

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 425 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 529 or Rs. 627	Rs. 782 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umzumbi	5000	18th December 1911.

Fare to Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Levanzo	4500	Mattina	28th Nov. 1911
D. Baldizzino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Dec. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

Are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6000	P. Figari	16th Dec. 1911.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1235	Thurs.	23rd Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	24th Nov.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	27th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebundar, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 29th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charibar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S.S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 2nd December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd November, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6353	Brasso	13th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6375	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	Costa	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Galonsot	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for outward by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	2nd Dec. 1911.
Sydney	4118	Costa	30th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building, Horaby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. 1911
Olympia	5121	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	30th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5103	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy".

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
† printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand,

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. B. K., Bs. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PROGRAMME 1912.

The 1912 Programme for NOISELESS NAPIER MOTOR CARS.

The 15 h. p. 4 Cylinder Cars will carry the same prices as they did for 1911.

The Prices of the 45 H. P. and 65 H. P. Six-Cylinder will be increased for 1912 as these chassis will have embodied in them qualities which will secure increased satisfaction and benefits to users, in fact to put the matter in a nutshell the Napier system will be the exact opposite to the American Motor Trade.

The Napiers will rely for business in 1912, on their being made absolutely in the best possible way that present knowledge and science enable their manufacturers to turn them out, and Napier Cars will sell not because people will say "How Cheap!" but because people will say "How perfect!"

As usual the Noiseless Napiers will be smokeless for 1912. This is an important feature to those whom one passes on the road particularly uphill. Those cars which are not in the habit of passing other cars uphill can still go their smoky way, but for those wishing to use our roads with consideration to other people, smokelessness is a desirable point.

The Six Cylinder principle originated by the Napier and still holding the latest awards from the Royal Automobile Club will, for 1912 season, enter therein with fresh laurels. It is unnecessary to say anything in favour of the six cylinder principle as the Napier is now almost universally copied by every maker who aspires to a position anywhere near the front rank.

There is no six-cylinder Motor Car made in the world that has run 119 miles per hour under official observation—OTHER THAN THE NAPIER.

Whenever it is necessary to surpass any other car can do. Napier does it. Look for reports of the latest Napier performance at the Olympia show and you will know why the Napier is always the PROVED Best Car.

1912 MODELS and CHASSIS PRICES.

15 h. p. 4 cylinder line axle wheelbase 8 ft. 10 in. (Standard and Colonial Models)	£ 365 to £ 398	30 h. p. 6 cylinder to 45 h. p. 6 cylinder	£ 595 to £ 850
15 h. p. 4 cylinder line axle wheelbase 9ft. 10in. (Model de luxe and Special strong Colonial.)		65 h. p. 6 cylinder 90 h p. 6. cylinder	£ 995 £ 1700.

Rudge-Whitworth Wheels are worth their extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS NAPIER MOTOR CARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.

An article suitable for the DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.

Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal-" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each. of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each. OR FROM

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF LAHORE,"

ARRIVED on the 21st November, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 21st November, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE undermentioned FIVE STATIONS on the DELHI DURBAR RAILWAY are now OPEN for through Booking of Traffic of any kind :—

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp Station.
4. Cavalry Camp Station.
5. Army Camp Station.

2. To avoid delay in delivery consignors are requested in their own interests to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which Camp Station it would be most convenient for him to effect delivery and their goods, &c. should be consigned accordingly.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st November, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one P. M. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 5th day of January 1912, for the SUPPLY of SLUICE VALVES of SIZES.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

E. J. HALLEY,
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality,

Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
21st November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE Company propose to run a SPECIAL TRAIN for 2nd Class Passengers (also 3rd Class for Servants) to Delhi, on December 4th. A limited number of 1st class passengers will also be booked.

A Dining Car will be attached to the train throughout.

Early application for berths in this train is requested.

TIMINGS.

Colaba ...	...	Dep. 10-15 a. m.	Dec. 4th
Church Gate	...	„ 10-24 „	„
Grant Road	...	„ 10-40 „	„
Bandra ...	...	„ 10-55 „	„
Delhi Main	...	Arr- 3-25 p. m.	Dec. 5th

A return Special will leave Delhi Main after the Durbar at 3 p. m. on December 20th.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th November, 1911.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE. WIRE ROPE.

5 COILS of 6" (inches) and 2 COILS of 7" (inches) circumference 2nd hand Wire Rope approximate total lengths 12,000 feet are available FOR SALE. The Rope is in long length and would be suitable for cables. Can be inspected in Lahore Stores Yard.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway, Lahore.

Lahore, Dated 4th Nov. 1911.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Co., Ltd, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Tallockchand and Shahpurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1911, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made upto the year ending 30th June, 1911.

II. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

IV. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th November to 22nd November 1911, both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

SUPPLY OF BENGAL COAL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 10,000 TONS GOOD BENGAL COAL, suitable for Locomotive Engines. The Coal will be rail-borne in Broad Gauge Wagons to Tadepalli junction and there transhipped into Metre Gauge wagons for distribution to different Loco. Depots. Deliveries must be commenced on the 1st February, 1912, at the rate of 2,300 tons a month. The price to be quoted is for Coal loaded in wagons at colliery despatching Railway Station. The name of the mines and the seams from which to be supplied are to be entered in the Tenders.

2. The Coal to be supplied will be open to inspection by the Indian Railway Board's Mining Department.

3. Tenders from Principals (not Agents) only will be considered.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be made with each tender. This amount can be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the M. and S. M. Ry., Co., Ltd., or to the Company's Cashier, at Madras and the receipt for the same sent along with the Tender.

(a) This amount will be retained as part security deposit against fulfilment of contract by successful tenderer and returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

(b) A formal agreement with the Company must be executed within 30 days of acceptance of tender otherwise the security deposit will be forfeited.

5. Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Local and Carriage Superintendent, Perambur Works, Madras, on payment of a fee of Rupees Ten.

6. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR BUNGAL COAL" and addressed to the AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway, Rayapuram.

7. Tenders will be received up to 4 p. m., on FRIDAY, the 15th December, 1911.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the west or any Tender and reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
PASSENGER FARES AND RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS AND TIMINGS OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI.

THE following are the PASSENGER Fares and Rates for Horses, Carriages and Motor Cars and TIMINGS of TRAINS between BOMBAY and DELHI :—

PASSENGER FARES.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Class ...	66 3	First Class ...	125 12
Second Class ...	33 2	Second Class ...	63 14
Third Class ...	8 12		

RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGE AND MOTOR CARS.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Horse ...	107 10		
Each additional horse	53 13	First Horse ...	161 7
One Carriage ...	161 7	Each additional horse	80 12
Two Carriages loaded on one truck same owner.	242 3	One Carriage ...	242 3
One Motor Car ...	242 3		
Two Motor Cars on one truck same owner ...	376 11	One Motor Car....	363 4

DAILY TRAIN SERVICE.

PUNJAB MAIL.	H. M.	CORONATION EXPRESS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus.	D.....14 30	Victoria Terminus.	D.....22 30
Delhi (2nd day)	A.....20 30	Delhi (3rd day)	A..... 8 20

The Coronation Express will run from the 15th November to the 20th December.

These Trains, which will be duplicated if necessary, are fitted with electric lights and fans, and Dining Cars are attached on the journey.

Passengers intending to travel by these trains are recommended to book their seats in advance.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Dated 30th August, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi.....A. 6-57	Delhi .....A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi .....D. 22-45	Delhi .....D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, with or without basement accommodation. Lift E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY 22nd NOVEMBER.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to secure first rate articles for drawing-room decorations.

AUCTION SALE of rich large oilpaintings, English furniture, Gold jewellery, Silver ware etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned at Hornby Road Fort, opposite the Japan Bank and next to the Parsee Fire Temple on the ground floor of Mr. Petit House a consignment of superior oilpaintings in rich gilt frames by famous artists such as Bondier, Lucas Dalmas, etc., of selected subjects of sizes 5 1-2, 5,4 ft. square two valuable oilpaintings 7 1-2 by 6 ft. airing on the Bosphorus and Dinner time in Harem on massive gilt frames. English solid leather barrister brief, Gladstone suit cash bags, travelling fitted dressing bags marble clock, bronze figures, Princess toilet sets flower vases, tea sets, silver brushes, dressing cases, cutlery cases of 12 and 24 persons, 18 carat gold jewellery set with pearl and ruby such as rings, necklaces, bracelets in Morocco cases, silver flower vases, cigarette cases, oakwood palace pattern bedroom set of almyrah, chest of drawers and dressing table mahogany Prince pattern velvet and silk tapestry lined folding drawing room suite of sofas and chairs (easily portable for up-country.) Robert-made Chesterfield easy chairs, sideboard etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 24th November, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parasram, Jewellers' shop, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Clifton, Photographers, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several pieces by Robert, Benjamin and others, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, oil and water colour pictures, carpets, cane furniture, refrigerator ice box, table and hanging lamps, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, screens.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NEW QUEENS RD.; CHOWPATTY
Half-Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents the new
BANDMANN OPERA CO.

LAST 4 PERFORMANCES.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22nd.
Robert Courtneidge's Great Shaftesbury Theatre, London Success.
The Arcadians.

Thurs. 23rd. THE ONE AND ONLY.
THE MERRY WIDOW.

Frid. 24th. By special popular request,
THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER.

Sat. 25th. Farewell Performance,
By special Request.
THE QUAKER GIRL.
Debut of Miss Florence Beech as "The Quaker Girl."

Prices Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

NOTICE.—Late Trains: Departure from Charni Road at 12-35 A.M. to Bandra and all Stations from Charni Road to Fort and Colaba, 12-20 A.M. Late Trams: From Girgaum Junction 3 minutes from Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Half Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.
New Queen's Road, Chowpatty.

THE GREATEST EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN STAGE.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN Presents
The Famous London Actor-Manager,
MATHESON LANG
AND
Miss HUTIN BRITTON
AFTER THEIR PHENOMENAL SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
SUPPORTED BY THE LANG-HOLLOWAY CO.
MONDAY, November 27th.
Shakespeare's Delightful Comedy.
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

TUESDAY, November 28th.
First Time in India.
London's Latest Success The Great Romantic Play
BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT.

WEDNESDAY, November 29th.
Shakespeare's Masterpiece
HAMLET.

THURSDAY MATINEE, November 30th.
Shakespeare's Comedy
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

THURSDAY, November 30th.
For the First Time in India.
Jerome K. Jerome's Epoch-Making Play,
THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK.

FRIDAY, December 1st.
First Time in India.
The Romantic Costume Drama.
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 2nd.
Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

THE PLAYS COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL AS PRESENTED IN LONDON.

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1. Boxes Rs 25. and Rs. 40
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30.
Plan of seats at S. ROSE & Co.
Notwithstanding the enormous expense of this engagement there will be no advance in prices.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME
OF
EXCELSIOR NOVELTIES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND EVERY EVENING SESSION
NO NIGHT SESSIONS
until further notice.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
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PAINTING MATERIALS
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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AMUSEMENTS.

AN EVENT UNPARALLELED IN THE *THEATRICAL HISTORY* OF *BOMBAY.*

EMPIR THEATRE E

MANAGEMENT—Mr. COHEN,
Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY
22nd. Nov. Nov. 22nd.
At 9-30 P. M.
THE
ALLAN WILKIE
LONDON REPERTORY, COY.
Unanimously admitted the BEST that have ever visited Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Shakespeare's Tragedy,
OTHELLO

OTHELLO : Mr. ALLAN WILKIE.
DESDEMONA : Miss F. HUNTER-WATTS.
PRICES AS USUAL. PLANS at SOUNDY'S.
Plan at Taj Mahal Hotel between 6 and 8 p.m.
Concession on Tickets for the Season and Parties of Students.
BOOK FOR FIRST MATINEE,
25th Nov. SATURDAY, Nov. 25th.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Children admitted at half price.

A CHESS TOURNAMENT in the English style, for the Championship of India, will be held at the Dewanji House, Chess Club, No. 3, Hidaram Banerjee's Lane, Calcutta, during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE. Rs. 350 in cash and a Gold Medal.
LEAGUE. 1st. PRIZE. Rs. 200 and a Gold Medal.
LEAGUE. 2nd. PRIZE, Rs. 100 and a Silver Medal.
LEAGUE. 3rd. PRIZE. Rs. 50 only.
ENTRY FEE, Rs. 20.

Entry closes on 6th December, 1911. For particulars apply to—

W. J. ALLAN,
Hon. Secretary,
8, Hidaram Banerjee's Lane.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	17,150,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to day :—

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, Princess Street, Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY

Will be opened by His Excellency SIR GEORGE CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay,

ON NOVEMBER 29TH, 1911.

ATTRACTIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS,

Unprecedented in India,
consisting of Novel Amusements brought out from the latest and largest European and American Exhibitions; Exhibits of the greatest Historical and Educational Interest.

Reproduction of **OLD BOMBAY,**

LOAN EXHIBITS, ART EXHIBITS, INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITS.

MILITARY AND INDIAN BANDS.

HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN RLY.

This has been constructed by experts and outrivals the Scenic Rly. of the famous White City which was appreciated by Millions.

STADIUM—an amphitheatre 240 feet long and 120 feet across, with seating accommodation for 3,500 visitors. Here will be held Sporting and Athletic contests of all kinds.

Mounted Sports, Wrestling.
Marathon Races, Fireworks.
School Athletic Competitions.
Joy Wheel, House of Nonsense :
A source of boundless merriment.

CAPTIVE BALLOON, CIRCLING WAVE.
Merry-go-Round Illusions, Camera Obscura.

Catering by Taj Mahal.
Indian Restaurant by Haridas Valji.

The greatest and most wonderful collection of Amusements in Asia.

CLUBLAND.—A beautiful club for all classes of the community with tea, lawn, reading rooms, &c. Member's ticket (including entrance to Exhibition) Rs. 25.

Members, as soon as elected, have the right of obtaining tickets for Ladies who are friends or relatives as under :—

1st Lady's Ticket...Rs. 20. Subsequent...Rs. 15 as many as required.

Application for membership must be made through a member of the Executive Committee or to the General Secretary.

COUPON TICKETS—Rs. 15 two non transferable passes daily from 29th November to 5th January inclusive, with right to purchase one or two family coupon books at Rs. 10 each. Family Books contain also two coupons for each day and each coupon admits one adult or two children. The adults and children using family books need not necessarily be accompanied by the Rs. 15 book-holder.

Daily Admission Re. 1,
Will Open on NOV. 29th.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS TAKES PLACE TO-DAY,

AT 2-30 P. M.

Next to Messrs. KING & Co. at the entrance of Medows Street, Fort.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE : "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES : OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, Superior large Oil Paintings, English Furniture, Gold and Silver Jewellery, etc., Fort, Hornby Road, opposite Japan Bank.

WANTED.—AN EUROPEAN LADY, for a Stall, in Exhibition, of Old Bombay, from 29th November, 1911. Apply Box No. 376, need not apply except European Lady.

WANTED.—A CIVIL ENGINEER, to Supervise Drainage, Embankment and Building Works, at Port Canning, near Calcutta. An active man of practical experience, chiefly in Surveying and Plotting fields, essential. Apply by letter to DAVID SASSOON and Co., Ltd., 3, Forbes Street, Bombay.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhouni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

SEATS FOR THE CORONATION.—Prominent situation at Apollo Bunder, next to Watsons Annexe. Plans being prepared. Seats Reserved after 20th November. Apply M. H. ESSACK and Co. Apollo Bunder.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents :—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammam Street Fort, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '83 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CROWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 32d. to 1s. 4 31d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GRIEVE STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works a stone's throw Fort.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful, swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Arthur Road, opposite Mahalaxmi, Tram Tarminus, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the Order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidass, Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. Khima Khusal and Co., and on account and at the risk of Suleman Haji Ellias-Nooranee, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of second mortgage bearing date the 15th day of October, 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 26th day of November, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1069 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 414, and New No. 13413, Old Survey No. 373, and New Survey No. 2,3490, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay E under Ward Nos. 4507 (2), 4507 (3), 4507 (4), and Street Nos. 148 (a), 148 (b) and 148 (c),-and bounded as follows i.e.:—On or towards the east by the Arthur Road, on or towards the west by the north and south by the property of Bomanji on or towards the north by the Jijibhoy, and which said hereditaments, and on or towards the south by the premises are now in the occupation and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of R. D. Setana, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of Suleem Haji Elias Nooranee an insolvent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomjee and Devidass, Solicitors for the 2nd mortgagee, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 STICKS MASSIVE GILT MOULDINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Abdulhusain Currimjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd—

4 sticks each stick 8 feet long and 7 inches wide massive gilt mouldings.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rahim Mansions, ground floor near the Wesleyan Church, on Colaba Causeway, by order of the concerned very valuable French and mahogany polished new designed household furniture, such as tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, wardrobes, washhand tables, hat stands, chest of drawers, cottage and square pianos, English palm stands, rich oil paintings writing tables with drawers, chairs, brass bedstead, sliding dining table, safe, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, near the Orient Club.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on plot No. 6, near the Wilson College, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 99 years :—

Plot No.	Area sq. yds.	Plot No.	Area sq. yds.
1	1431	9	1824
4	1691	13	1776
6	3435	19	1898

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the plots will take place on plot No. 6 near the Wilson College.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND, AT WADALLA, NEAR DADAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Mortgagees Juma Bana Bhagat, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Dr. Rustomji Pallonji Kutar the following :

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Wadalla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1179 sq yds. or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 477, 524, 478, 547, New No. G. 6 —— and New Survey No. —— assessed by the 43327, 1055, Municipal Assessor and Collector under F. Ward Nos. 3772 Street No. 1013, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Kesoo Kondaji partly by the property of Dookal Mahadoo, and partly by the property of Jugaji Mukund, on the West partly by the property Jugaji Mukund and partly by the property of Dookal Mahadoo Thakor, on the north by passage, and on the South by the property of Kassiya Kafri Thakore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 English built rubber-tyred rallicart, in splendid condition.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay Arab horse, 14 hands, goes well in harness.

1 baba pony.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1911, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 22, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Plot No.	Area sq. yds :	Plot No.	Area sq. yds
73	368 ,,	19	474 ,,
74	345 ,,	22	282 ,,
12	352 ,,	30	561 ,,
17	565 ,,	64	915 ,,
18	496 ,,	65	957 ,,

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the plots will take place on Plot No. 22. At the junction of Sandhurst Road and Dhabu Street.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One 15-20 H. P. "Darracque" motor car, five-seated side entrance with magnets hood etc., in good condition and running order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1911.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 1-2	1-16	
do. Rentes	95 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4	1-4	
3½ do. Gov. Securities...	84	1-8	
Bar Silver in London ...	26	3-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 5-16	1-4	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 3-8	3-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·86 7-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.		since
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 5-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-4		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	4 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by Bears covering.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady fair demand.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	.....
Manchester	Buyers and sellers apart.
Total Sales	3,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 ,,
Imports	41,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·21—01
English F. G. F. Brown	9 3-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4·96	4·95	4·95	4·96	4·97
—04	—05	—04	—04	—04
April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	
4·99	5·01	5·02	5·03	
—04	—04	—04	—04	

New York official noon call Dec. 9-20, March 9-14 New Orleans Dec. 9-17, March 9-19.
Additional quotations unchanged.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports	80,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	61,000
Exports to Great Britain	59·000
Exports to Continent	85,000
Spot Cotton—	9·15—05
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·21—01	Declined on bearish private crop reports and advanced on bull support and shorts covering.
Futures—Month of March 9·16—02	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	9 1-2+1-16
Futures—Month of Dec.	9·21+01
Do. do March	9·24+01
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	25 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat F.-A.-Q.	.....
Wheat Red Karachi	35 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Wheat afloat for U. K.	2,980,000

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	35 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
Victorian	35 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
New South Wales	35 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	34 3-3
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.—Steady.	

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	63
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest—Value.	
Tone of Linseed—Steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	51 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Buyers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...	15 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 2 3-4
Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Quiet but steady.	

METALS—

Copper Brasiers	£ 63 7-3
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-16—unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£57 9-16—unchgd

FREIGHT—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay	11-3—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags	20
	Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Firm—Dull, only limited business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	Neglected.
Do. Months of Shipments	
German Beet-root 88 p. c.	16-3 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments	Dec.
Tone—Opened flat, closed firmer.	
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India	21-9—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Dull, neglected.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments	Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.	
Javas—	
General Tone—Still nothing doing.	

THE AMENDED FACTORIES ESTIMATE—

Of the Beetroot Sugar Crop is 6,090,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [21st Nov. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th & 19th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	23	26,290
B B and C I Railway ...	45	53,259

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little doing to-day either selling or buying. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...135 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...180 3-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 11-16 for the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady with little doing, closing at the opening rates.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 12 0
Settlement	,, 95 11 0

BULLION:—

In London yesterday Bar Silver closed 2-8 higher for ready at 26 and 1-16 higher for 2 months' delivery at 25 5-16. The local market has been steadier, closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	,,	64 3 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,,	64 5 0
,, 2nd ,,	...	,,	64 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market opened steady at about yesterday's closing rates. Exporters have been sellers, but only a moderate business has been done. The tone of the market at the close is easier and closing rates at 6 p. m. are as under.

For ready cotton there has been less demand and prices are easier, but there is no pressure to sell so far.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 255	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		,, 257	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	,, 255	,,
Fine M G Yeotmal ...	...	,, 254	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon		,, 252	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...		,, 250	,,
Fine M G Khandesh	...	,, 247	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	...	,, 240	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 265	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 255-6	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	,, 250	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 235-6	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Steady
Estimated Sales ...	... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 31,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·97	4·96	4·96	4·97
+01	+01	+01	+01
Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July, July-Aug.
4·99	5·00	5·02	5·04 5·05
+02	+01	+01	+02 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 7 0	B.T.
April-May	...	,, 9 15 0	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs.	7 3 0	B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	,,	8 5 0	,,
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	,,	7 14 0	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

White Khandeish ...	Rs.	58 0 0	
Bold White 85 p.c. ...	,,	55 0 0	
Black Kutni ...	,,	46 8 0	
Red Jubbalpore ...	,,	50 8 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 10 10 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 34 8 0	B.T.
Apl-May	...	,, 7 3 0	R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop	...	Rs 26 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 5 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steadier. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	4 15 6	B. T.
,, Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs.	5 3 6	,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,740
Bank of India ...	...	...	66 1-2
Bombay Merchants' Bank		...	8
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	80
Indian Specie ...	...	...	50 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	412 1-2
Fazalbhai Mills ...	...	...	257 1-2
Kohinoor ...	...	...	747 1-2
Luxmi Mills ...	...	...	1,440
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,670
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	195
Standard ...	...	...	1,160

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			146 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			173 1-2
Bombay S N Co Ord. ...		...	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...		...	1,220
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			16 1-4
Tata Iron & Steel Co Ordy ...			68
do do Deferred...			117

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Railway ...			34
Tapti Valley			500

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	9,799 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	8,027 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	822 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	26 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	16,632 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	151 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	510 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	2,036 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	7,350 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	...	537 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	24,721 ,,
Mowraseed ...	...	...	749 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	5,672 ,,
Goowar ...	...	...	3,052 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	5,900 ,,

BANK OF BURMA FAILURE.

Meeting of Shareholders in Bombay.

BANK OF BURMA, LIMITED.

A meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the Bank of Burma will be held in the hall of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to-morrow, the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. (B.T.) to consider the position of the creditors and shareholders and to take steps to safeguard their interest.

A PLAN for the establishment of a cold storage depot is now before the Calcutta Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs 31,554. Another proposal is for the provision of a steaming and washing plant on the lines of new model steam-laundries in Europe.

THE *Germania* observes that China, like Turkey, is made to be cut up. "The only question is which of the Powers is to have the lion's share. Germany, therefore, must be prepared for any eventuality. German diplomacy need not fear Japan. It will never do to remain idle, and once the Moroccan affair is out of the way an understanding may be come to with France or Japan on the question of the Far East.

THE Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health and liver drops.—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

That there are almost unlimited opportunities in India for progress and expansion in practically all financial or commercial enterprises, no one studying the current history of our times can doubt; and at a period when with the field at home overcrowded, the tendency is to seek elbow room in British colonies and dependencies, the affairs of companies already operating in those areas must needs be specially interesting. The record of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company is certainly suggestive. Established fifteen years ago, to provide the better class Oriental with the benefits of life assurance, the Company has been successful so far from the commercial and all other points of view. For obvious reasons the greatest care in the selection of risks is essential to the welfare of a life office doing business with that section of the community to which the Empire of India appeals, but the directors have not been lacking or found wanting in this, the most important of their duties, and, with moderation in expenditure and a prudent husbanding of the financial resources, the Company has grown and prospered in a way which must be very gratifying to all concerned.

In the report for the year ending February 28, 1911, we find the various announcements and indications all entirely favourable. An outstanding feature is a considerable increase in the new business put on the books, giving an encouraging proof of the growing popularity of life assurance among the educated natives of India. During the year under notice 5,236 proposals were made to the Company for assurances amounting to Rs. 83,02,250, and of these 3,650 resulted in the issue of policies for sums aggregating Rs. 55,26,000 the premiums in respect of which amount to Rs. 2,99,040-8-0. This is to be compared with the following results in the previous year : 4,459 proposals for assurances of Rs. 71,65,400, and 3,293 policies issued for Rs. 50,23,940, with premiums of Rs. 2,69,276-2. Another illustration of the Company's growth is afforded by a comparison of the number of policies in force at the end of the last two years—16,267 assuring Rs. 2,56,69,493 at February 28, 1911, and 13,686 for Rs. 2,16,76,940 at February 28, 1910.

Death claims in the account before us amount to Rs. 1,69,673, as against Rs. 1,90,750 in the previous account, and we have the usual assurance in regard to the discrimination shown in acceptance of proposals. "Great care continues to be exercised," says the report, "in the selection of lives, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country." It is indeed a matter for cordial congratulation, and it is to be hoped that this feature—a favourable claim experience—will continue to be manifested in the transactions of the Company in the future. Naturally, at present, while the office is in its early years, a lighter mortality would be expected than at a later stage of its history.

Economy in management has always been the aim of the directors of the Empire of India, and a further reduction of the expense ratio is again announced. The report for the year ending February 28, 1910, showed that 23·2 per cent. of the premium income had been absorbed by commission and expenses; the figures before us give a ratio of 21·7 per cent.—"a result which, notwithstanding the large amount of new business, is believed to be not only far below the average but the lowest recorded by any company of the same age." As a result of the year's operations the sum of Rs. 9,61,084-3-6 was added to the Life Assurance fund, which at February 28 last, stood at Rs. 43,56,180-2-9. In the fidelity guarantee branch the business again pursued a satisfactory course. Bonds for Rs. 8,77,650 were issued, and premiums in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 2,92-15-1. Finally, a dividend was declared of 21 1-4 per cent. on the paid-up capital, which, with a bonus of 3 3-4 per cent., makes a total distribution to shareholders of 25 per cent. for the year, as compared with a distribution of 20 per cent. last year.—"The Policy-holder."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

The depression has practically disappeared, but has left the weather unsettled in the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. The rainfall began in the upper parts of Assam Valley and continued in the Central Provinces, but ceased in the United Provinces. A large tract of low pressure and disturbed weather lies over the south of the Bay of Bengal and of the Arabian Sea. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the Coromandel Coast. The principal amounts are :—Amraoti, three quarters of an inch; Jubbulpore, half an inch; Tinnevelly, one; Paubam and Nellore, two; Negapatam, three; Madras, five; Trichinopoly, Cuddalore and Kodaikanal, one and a half. There are slight indications to-day of the weather becoming disturbed at the head of the Persian Gulf. The forecast shows some further rain in the Central Provinces and scattered showers in the south-west of Bengal. There is a probability of some extension in the rainfall into the north from the South Peninsula.

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

From midnight of Sunday till 8 o'clock this morning, Madras has received 7·17 inches of rain. The actual rainfall up to midnight on the 20th instant was 23·73 inches. The average due for the same period was 39·80 inches, so that the heavy rainfall of the past two days has done something towards reducing the deficiency in the rainfall.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st OF NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature is much below the average; the minimum is in excess at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies have cleared in the north and air lightly clouded in the southern half of the division. The air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature continues in large defect; night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is much below the average in Rajputana; night temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average in West Central India and below it in Cutch and Kathiawar. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·67" and Amraoti 0·76" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is much above the average. Temperature during day is in large defect in the northern districts; night temperature is considerably higher than usual at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper at Ratnagiri while it contains the usual amount of moisture over the rest of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Minimum temperature is in large excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and very heavy in the south-east of the Peninsula; Madras has had 4 81", Negapatam 3·30", and Trichinopoly 1·49". Light to moderate rain is reported from the Central Provinces. A few very light showers have fallen on the Malabar Coast. The disturbed weather conditions on the west coast have intensified and a depression is shown to exist in the south east Arabian Sea. Conditions are again becoming unsettled in the sub-montane districts of the Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely in the southern half of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces and possibly in Central India West.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

AN English firm of agricultural implement makers is sending a representative to study the Punjub needs on the spot. This should result in the production of improved implement exactly adapted to the Punjab conditions.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Ans. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

FARMER—November 12, at Abbottabad, the wife of Mr. L. W. Farmer, Band-master, 6th Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council meeting, Secretariat 12 noon.
Allan Willkie Company, "Hamlet," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—London's latest successes, "Louise Miller," "Teddy" and other pictures. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "It seems as though one of the most unavoidable things in the world is a creditor."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 10th November, left Aden at 4 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan Fair known as Pir Fatehali will be held at Dadar this Wednesday morning.

DEMENTED MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.—In the Dhobi Talao Tank, yesterday, the police found the dead body of a Goan floating on the surface. It was identified as that of one, DeSouza, by his relations. The deceased who was of unsound mind had been missing since Sunday night.

ANJUMAN-ZIAUL-ISLAM, BOMBAY :—Besides the weekly meeting of the above mentioned Anjuman to be held at Fakland Road on Friday at 4-30 p. m. (Bombay Time), it is proposed to consider over certain propoeals in connexion with the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress at Bombay on the 3dd occasion.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. "Persia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a. m. to-morrow the 23rd instant—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s s. "Oceanien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow the 23rd instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer Parcel mail for France to close at 5-30 p. m. on the 22nd instant.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Luxembourg ..... F. Labar
Grand Finale ...	Arielle ..... O. Bach
a Op. 101 No. 7	Humoreske ..... Dvorak
b La Serenata ...	The Angels ..... G. Braga
Selection	The Arcadians ..... Monckton
Egyptian Serenade	Amina ..... Lincke
Selection	A Country Girl ..... Monckton
Valse	La Valse d' Amour ... Cremieux

SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of a Ghatty Hindu, name unknown. From the evidence, it appeared that on Monday evening, when a local train left Marine Lines Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ardeshir Wanabhai, the driver of the train, noticed a human figure lying across the lines, near the starting signal. He tried to pull up, but the engine and one carriage passed over it before the train was brought to a standstill. The body, which was cut into two from the waist, was removed to the Morgue. No one came forward to identify the body. It could not be ascertained whether the deceased was run over by a preceding train. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

NEW WEEKLY PAPER FOR BOMBAY.

We note with pleasure that Bombay is being supplied with a new weekly paper "The Briton" which will be published every Sunday morning. Its editor states that one of the objects, with which the new paper has been organised, is to break into that period of nearly 48 hours from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning, during which the Bombay public without a Sunday paper, has been out of touch with the world. The new paper, therefore, will publish the latest Reuter's cables and Indian telegrams, and will pay attention to important local events occurring on Saturday afternoons. Sporting news will be an important feature and during the Poona and Bombay racing seasons, race-goers will be provided with a full report of Saturday's racing on the following morning. In the same manner arrangements are being made to publish the results of the weekly races of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. The policy of the paper is to be strictly independent, evidence of which we find in the leading columns of the first issue, which made its appearance last Sunday. Turning over the pages of that number we also find two excellent features, "Letters of Marque" which will be a column of vigorous criticism principally on local subjects, and, "From the O. P. Side" a chatty column of Anglo-Indian theatrical news, while we are assured that others will be added before "The Briton" has been long in existence. Knowing the special difficulties which in this country new publications have to face we congratulate "The Briton" on its first appearance and wish it a long career in what we believe will be a useful sphere.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR—As Their Imperial Majesties are on the 27th instant to land at Aden which is the first port of British India, and under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Presidency, it is most desirable that the peoples at India should observe it as a national holiday. Will not the Government help them in this by declaring that day a public holidays.

LOYALTY.

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Clarke and Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., paid a surprise visit to the Exhibition of Old Bombay on Monday. His Excellency examined the various buildings which are now rapidly nearing completion, the ground on which the children will be massed in front of the King Emperor, and "Old Bombay" where he inspected the various stalls and the Cornwallis Memorial. We understand that his Excellency was much pleased with everything that he saw.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough, on the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take Lynsola, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

GANG OF THIEVES ARRESTED.

A Clever Capture.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who convicted Moolalal Panalal and nineteen others belonging to a gang of thieves and sentenced fifteen accused to seven years, two accused to five years and two to one month's rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

The accused, who were all of the Baori caste, and residents of villages in the Jodhpur State and Ajmere-Merwara, were, between the years 1905 and 1910, members of a gang associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities, robberies, etc. in Jodhpur State, Ajmere, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and other districts of the Bombay Presidency. It appeared that it had apparently long been known that gangs of Baoris were operating in Khandesh and there was a mass of evidence as to the presence of certain of the accused in the district, their residence in Jalgaon, Igatpuri and Ahmednagar. Some of the accused were convicted of criminal offences in 1906 and 1909 at Bhusawal. Against others, in 1910, proceedings were taken under Chapter 10 of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line Steamer City of Lahore, 4,424 tons, Captain P. Macpherson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Liverpool, October 30th with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Schwanfels, 3,533 tons, Captain A. Staahis, arrived in harbour on the 20th October, from Hamburg with a general cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer Livanzo, 2,286 tons, Captain G. Mathias, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Genoa, October 28th with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1819 tons, Captain J. Younger, will sail to-day for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1,865 tons, Captain T. Shutt, sailed on Tuesday, for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's China Mail steamer Himalaya, 3,507 tons, Captain D. C. Gregor, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ....Troopship
R I M S Mintu .....Comdr Lalouche ....Troopship
R I M S Investigator...Capt G N Forteath ...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus .....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Alert .....Comdr.....Somerville... R Navy

Stream.

City of Lahore...4424 Macpherson .....K Nixon & Co
Levanzo .....2351 Mattina.....Rubattino Line
Scharfels .....3353 Stosshies.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 21.

Abana .....3709 Wilson ....W & A G & Co
Baron Ardlossan.....2774 Reid ....
Beme.....1899 Younger .....Shaw Wallace &Co
Brazilian.....2438 Snowdon.....Greaves Cotton & Co
Carunna .....2442 Guckney .....T Morris m & Co
Cleveland.....10,300 Dempwolf .....Volkart Bros
Devanha .....4785 Hickey...Shanghai ...6-12 ...P & Co
Lexie .....2575 Hogdon .....W & A Graham & Co
Malin .....2041 White... .....T Morrison &Co
Palitana .....1933 Kilner.....Gulf .....M M & Co
Saraswati .....443 Abram ...N F...N F...Bo S N &Co
Westward Ho.....2316 Carter .....Tne Captain
Wardha .....2352 Cammock...Calcutta ...M M & Co
Umballa .....3426 Nielson .....M M & Co
Ujina .....3426 Hill.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&E Trafford	3436	Hood	Karachi		K Nixon &Co
F Wakasa Maru	3884	Nielson	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
K Epsom	2790	Craigs	Antwerp	4-12	W & G & Co
L Galles	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	
N Abbotsford	2351	Shalton	Liverpool	4-12	
O Dredger Kula	401		Repairing		B P Trust

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Trianoadon	2335	Pelham	London	25-11	R Bros
3 Africa	3565	Seberick			A L S Co
3 Santhia	3353	Seddon		N F	M M & Co
4 Farringford	2378	Scroggie	Liverpool	27-11	Graham & Co
5 Polas		Dredging			
8 Persia	3779	Cliniels	Kobe	23-11	A L S N Co
9 Pristman		Dredging			
9 Chaeda	3937	Tecant			M M & Co
10&11 Himalaya	3706	Gregor	Shanghai	2&-11	P & O Co
11 Kanzler	2975	Smith		29-11	A Strandes & Co
12&13 Egypt	4173	Samers	London	2-12	P & Co
Kola	570	Elton	Bussrah		M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati.....524 C Ahmed.....Repairing .....
20 ton Crane.
Bahadurl.....329 Ahmed ..Repairing ...Bo S N Co

M W D D

Abbotsford.....2351 Shalton .....T Morrison & Co
Netjos .....787 Cadoo.....Jeddah ... ... A S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
20	Schwanfels	Stosshia	Hamburg, Oct 15
21	Levanzo	Mathias	Genoa, Oct 28
	City of Lahore	Macpherson	Liverpool, Oct 30

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Kanzler	Shutt	Zanzibar, &c
	Hellas	Berg	Singapore, &c

The following vesse's obtained portclearance on Tuesday:—

Steamer Himalaya, Gregon for Shanghai &c.
" Beme, Younger for Rangoon &c.

The steamer Wakasa Maru, for Kobe &c. began to load on Tuesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Bregenz, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 21st instant morning.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Colombo for Penang and Singapore on the 21st instant. The same Co's steamer Levanzo, arrived at Bombay on the 21st inst from Genoa and will sail on the 28th instant for Genoa.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Farringford s—210 cwts kang P and O Co; 200 cwts rillseed, P and O Co.
Trafford Hall s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—500 cwts kismiss, T Ganji, 7 pots rose oil, M Jaferbhoy, 100 cwts kismiss, D Passoo and Co.

FOR HULL.

Epsom s—2,425 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 2,100 cwts castorseed, A Khimji; 406 cwts, cottonseed, A Khimji; 7,263 cwts, castorseed, Ralli Bros; 5,740 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 8,839 cwts castorseed, L Pragji; 1,276 cwts, myrabollams, P Mathuradas.

FOR GENOA.

Levanzo s—302 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 56 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, A Bluscheck and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, H Gokuldas and Co; 152 bales cotton, Waloff and Son; 106 bales cottonfly, Waloff and Son.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Afiosford s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Vanechand and Co; 990 cwts, mowraseed, J Fachiri, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 11,571 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Levanzo s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Levanzo s—9,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—9 pots rose oil, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—55 bales cottonfly, H K Bode and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—220 bales cotton, C Bhagwanlal and Co; 12 cwts rough garnet stones, J M Salemahomed; 110 bales cotton, V. Visham and Co; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Farringford s—403 cwts feunelseed, R Jeewandas and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 2,002 cwts teelseed, G Bhimjee; 1,400 cwts gum, M Jafferbhai; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia; 400 cwts horns, J Rahimtoola Westward and Co; 2,000 cwts manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wokasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabhoi and Co.
Persia s—103 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Persia s—42 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YAKAICHI.

Wokasa Maru s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 22nd Nov., 1911.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

HER HIGHNESS the Maharani of Baroda, in collaboration with Mr. S. M. Mitra, has produced a volume entitled "The Position of Women in Indian Life." Her Highness, during the course of several visits to the West, both Europe and America, was naturally impressed by the difference between the position of woman in English and in Indian public life, as represented by her share in the organisations for human welfare in the two countries. As she observes the co-operation which exists between Western men and women in public affairs is practically unknown in India, where public matters are almost entirely in the hands of men and the reason is not far to seek, for the useful organisations for human welfare, in which women co-operate with men in the West hardly exist in India, and where they do technically exist their influence is scarcely felt. The position suggests a series of questions to the Maharani, who asks "What can be the reason for this great difference? Should the Indian woman continue to be isolated from all public affairs? What is the remedy and how is it to be applied?" Well, the reason lies in the lethargy of ages and the Maharani, perplexed as to how to awaken her Indian sisters and enable them to take their proper place in Indian public life, studied western systems in order that she might give them the benefit of her impressions on matters entirely affecting the position of women. But Her Highness found that it was one thing to be impressed with the position of women in western public life and with their useful organisations and quite another to be able to convey such impressions to others who have not been out of India at all. However, the Maharani has overcome that obstacle and she now expresses the hope that additional contributions and opinions from all parts of India may be collected and carefully edited with the object of deciding what practical form women's organisation should take here.

Her Highness would not have the women of this country slavishly imitate Western characteristics but to make as much of their own racial features as possible. There should be no hasty adoption of customs essentially foreign to Indian habits, for experience has shown in some cases that Western ideas transplanted to Eastern soil have not been wholly successful and certain questions, particularly labour problems, differ totally in England and India. But it is also possible to lean too much to the ultra-conservative side. Proceeding with circumspection Her Highness thus attempts to effect something tangible towards raising woman's position in Indian public life. What she wishes to impress upon her sisters is that there is no longer need to ask by what means woman may rise to a higher and nobler position. The woman of the East, like the woman of the West, may depend on this that in the proper use of education lies the salvation of her sex. As long as she is ignorant, so long will she remain dejected, oppressed, incapable of sharing man's pursuits and ideals. But educate her, help her to organise her efforts and she will respond to the changed environment. It is, declares her Highness, education and useful organisations that alone can give true freedom and enlightenment. By means of women's associations woman has gained in Europe and America and should acquire in the East, a broader outlook, wider interests, a brighter, more generally useful attitude to life than she has had in the past. High and low, rich and poor, all are shaking themselves free to a great extent from the lethargy and indifference which seemed in past ages to envelope them. The movement is confined to no rank or creed, country or continent; its professed aim is the uplifting of the feminine mental and public status throughout the world. In this matter, vigorously writes the Maharani, "There can be no separation of the interests of the sexes. The good of woman is the good of man. Very famous men have recognised the importance to the race of the well-being of its women kind and have agreed that it is by the character of its women that the standard of a nation's civilisation is judged."

Wise words of warning, however, come from the Maharani's pen. India after long centuries of philosophic teaching, she fears, may find her methods somewhat prone to abstractions, but she is asked to remember that pure intellect is not all. The education that unfits a girl for the practical duties of the home is a progression on totally wrong lines, since the majority of women will always be called upon to direct household tasks. "Here, from the experience of England, the women of India may glean a warning. Beware of too literary an education. In Europe many women have directed their energies so zealously to the intellectual side, that the practical part of life is in danger of being neglected and the result is over-crowding of certain careers." The Maharani has studied her subject most carefully and has set forth her views with a clearness and conciseness which leave nothing to be desired. We trust Her Highness' volume will be widely and carefully read and bear the good fruit desired of it. At the same time we are glad to find the Maharani does not anticipate any far-reaching results at any very early date. Recognising that it is in organisation that women have hitherto failed she remarks that this is as much the fault of their training as of false pride which prevents their seeking the co-operation of man. "A woman's household duties call for an independence of action which develops individuality, but does not foster unity of spirit, to acquire which, at least during some generations to come, she must needs have man's co-operation."

THE IMPORTANCE OF PETROL.

It was only a week or two ago that we were told that the last horse-omni b u s had been taken off the streets of London. At the same time we are told that 75 per cent. of the traffic of London's streets is motor-driven. This is enough to show how rapidly is the character of London's traffic changing, and into what a place of importance the supply of petrol, from which nearly all motor-vehicles derive their motive power, has sprung. It is easy to imagine, therefore, the sensation with which the statement has been received that London stands in daily peril of a petrol famine, especially when it is made on the authority of such well-known public men as Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Sir Marcus Samuel and others. This is stated to be due to the obsolete restrictions imposed on transport and storage by different London authorities, particularly the Port of London Authority. These are such as to reduce the quantity of petrol stored to a very low level, and when it is considered to what a great extent a petrol famine would paralyse means of communications, this becomes a very serious matter. An idea of the importance which petrol has for the public may be obtained from a few figures. Eleven years ago, in 1900, the amount of petrol brought to the Port of London was 7,700 tons; the quantity this year will be 200,000 tons. The amount consumed in the metropolitan area every week is 2,000 tons. And only a fraction of this, it must be remembered, is used by the owner of the private car; the bulk is consumed in connection with enterprises upon which the life and comfort and well-being of London depend. The London General Omnibus Company, for instance, which carries 300,000,000 passengers a year, contracts for a minimum weekly supply of 750 tons. This petrol is brought to London originally in ships, but these are compelled to anchor 32 miles away and thence the petrol is brought in barges each carrying no more than 150 tons. The passage of these barges is limited by restrictions, which considerably reduce their total carrying ability. These short-sighted regulations may also have a very serious effect upon the question of Home defence. Petrol is now indispensable in many services of the Army and Navy—for submarines, for aeroplanes, and particularly for motor transport, upon which in default of horses, the Army absolutely depends. Yet, in case of war or of widespread labour troubles, there would be it is said no petrol to use at the end of a week. Neither the Army nor the Navy, have adequate arrangments for storage and the slow rate at which petrol can be delivered would render a rapid accumulation an impossibility. These are the questions which Sir Marcus Samuel raised at a "motoring-aviation" dinner in London the other day, and he has thrown a good many good people into a state of wild excitement.

BOMBAY'S NEW AMBULANCES.

There is one aspect of the gift, which the Bombay Trades Association made the other day to the St. John Ambulance Association, which we dare say would not readily occur to every one. That is, that it will not only mitigate the sufferings of those who have met with accidents during their transit to a hospital, but will be the means of avoiding serious aggravation of their injuries in many cases. Hitherto the usual vehicle for the conveyance of the victim of an accident to hospital has been the ticca-gharry, one which is obviously unsuitable for several reasons. Its frequent bad state of repair and consequent heavy jolting, and the carelessness of its driver combine to make it a source of suffering and danger to the patient. The result, we are assured, has been that many of cases of simple fracture, which are taken to hospital by this means, become compound fractures before they reach their destination. The use of wheeled ambulances, therefore, will not only obviate much unnecessary suffering, but it will also relieve the hospitals of a good deal of work which they now perform. It is scarcely necessary to point out that a compound fractures not only demands a greater amount of attention from the doctor, but keeps the patient on his bed for a longer period than does a simple one. The ambulances which have been given by the Trades Association, have been distributed to the best advantage through the city. They were given by that body to the St. John Ambulance Association, and the latter wisely handed them over to the police, in whose charge there will be most frequent opportunity for their use. There are eight of them, and thus one is stationed in each division. May we point out, that especially on great occasions when large crowds are attracted to the city, there ought to be at least one reserve ambulance in each division. Possibly this may catch the notice of some charitably-minded person, who may care to copy the excellent example of the Trades Association.

MORE LABOUR TROUBLES.

Once more the labour situation at Home has changed with such suddenness as shows again that in modern trade disputes it is only the unexpected, which can be relied upon to happen. The North-Western Company's engine-drivers had accepted the increased scale of pay which their employers had offered and the *Times*, which must have had some reason for its statement, announced that the concessionary attitude, which had been adopted by the North Western and Great Western Companies would be taken by most of the others. What has happened since, Reuter's message of yesterday does not make clear, but possibly the railway companies who would be pressed to find the means for considerable wage increases have disappointed the men in the generosity of their proposals. The only thing, which is clear is that the strike fever has thoroughly laid hold of the railwaymen throughout the country, and even where they have no grievances of their own to fight they persist in striking in sympathy with those who have or think they have grievances. This is simply another exhibition of the same lawlessness, which resulted in bloodshed and violence only a few months ago. It is now quite likely that similar scenes will occur again. The men have completely lost their heads, they are refusing the least attention to their leaders, and in this blind condition of fury anything may be expected from them. Mr. McKenna will have to face trouble probably earlier than he expected it, and we trust he will not let it overwhelm him.

THE ANIMALS OF INDIA.

In December last the Bombay Natural History Society started a special appeal for funds to enable them to carry out a systematic survey of the Mammals of India, Burma and Ceylon. Up to now they have obtained some Rs. 23,000 for this purpose including a grant of £100 from the Trustees of the British Museum. The first collector, Mr. Crump, has been at work in East Khandesh, the Berars, Cutch, and is now working the Central Provinces and a large number of specimens of animals have already been forwarded to the British Museum, South Kensington, for identification. These include an interesting new genus of long-tailed rat which was inhabiting bare rocky places in Cutch. The second Collector, Mr. G. C. Shortridge arrived from England a few weeks ago and is hard at work in the Dharwar district. Mr. Shortridge was a member of the recent Expedition to New Guinea and has had experience in collecting in Java, Australia, South Africa and Central America. What the Society particularly aims at obtaining are specimens of the smaller animals which have never been properly worked and are usually overlooked by the sportsmen. Everything from an elephant to a mouse would of course be described but the larger mammals are fairly well known, so that the necessity for collecting them is not so important. The Society still requires donations to the special fund to enable this research work to be thoroughly carried out, and those who contribute may be assured that the money will be well spent. The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy has written and informed the Honorary Secretary that His Excellency "thoroughly approves of the scheme the Bombay Natural History Society is attempting to carry out and hopes that the results will be successful"—and many people at home—including H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught have shown their interest in the scheme by forwarding subscriptions.

In connection with the arrival of his Majesty the King it has been represented that people who receive tickets for the Amphitheatre, on the Apollo Bunder, may not use them and may go to private houses and stands instead, thinking they may get a better view of the procession. In this case there might be gaps in the Amphitheatre, which would be undesirable. Moreover we may mention that the view from the Amphitheatre will be unrivalled and after the reception of the address the procession will start thence at a walk; therefore at the Amphitheatre the best facilities for seeing will be obtained.

It is stated that the decision regarding the reorganisation of the Border Militia and the Military Police in the North West Frontier Province is likely to be delayed for some time Financial considerations are affecting the schemes.

Reports from Afghanistan show that the winter has set in early as in Northern India. The Amir's departure from Kabul for Jelalabad is, therefore, likely to be expedited.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th October, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910, of 165,156 maunds. and Rs. 14,872 in the earnings.

A Paris telegram states: Among the recipients of the French 1870 war medal, which is about to be distributed, will, according to the *Echo de Paris*, be King Peter of Servia, who received his military training at St. Cyr and returned to serve under the French colours on the outbreak of the Franco-German war; and also Lord Kitchener, who was studying in France at the time and volunteered for service with the Army of the Loire.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

OLYMPIC ATHLETIC NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Rev. R. de C. Laffi, Hon. Sec. of the British Olympic Council, has just returned from a short visit to Stockholm, and brings back good news re the next Olympic Games. He says that there is reason to expect that 40 Nations will be represented, consequently the festival ought to surpass all the previous ones from the point of view of representation. Even China, Japan, and Egypt are expected to send picked athletes to compete, so the cracks of England, America, Germany, France and the over-seas parts of the British Empire will have some strange experiences. Sweden, as well as most other Nations, is making a government grant towards the expenses of the athletes, but home men will have to depend on the generosity of British sportsmen, who will be invited to subscribe £6,000 towards the expenses of our team.

THE BOXING TANGLE.

Matters are in a pretty tangle in the boxing world. The latest official decree is that boxing contests decided on skill are legal, but if the boxers try to subdue each other by violent blows until one can endure no more, then the contest is illegal. Now if this is actually carried out, it will lead to the absolute stopping of all contests, whether for money or prizes. Hard hitting is just as prevalent at the Public Schools and 'Varsity championships as in professional contests, indeed often more so. There are plenty of keen supporters of boxing in the country, and it is unlikely the present unsatisfactory state of affairs will be allowed to continue.

WELLS WANTS BIG MONEY.

Bolly Wells sets a high value on his services and although the National Sporting Club offered to put up a purse of £1000 for a contest between the English champion and F. Storbeck of South Africa, the terms did not suit Wells. The backer of Storbeck said he was willing to put up a side stake of £250 or £500, but Wells wants to see a profit even if he suffers defeat. He would have to forego some paying music hall engagements whilst training, but even so, he feels he is foolish to decline such a good offer. It is understood that the men will meet again shortly to consider an amended offer, so articles may yet be signed.

A GOOD JOKE.

The golf match between teams representing Pen and Brush at the Wess Middlesex Golf Course early in the week, was the occasion of a clever joke. H. H. Hilton was one of the Pen players and he was opposed by a stranger who was designated as A. Zorn, a deaf and dumb Norwegian player. By the aid of signs he was prevailed on to submit to the enterprising photographer, but all attempts to interview proved futile. Mr. Hilton was four up at one stage of the match, but only won by a put at the finish and there was much excitement over the form of the unknown. Then came the denouncement viz., that A. Zorn hid the identity of Ralf Smith, the club professional. Being a man short, the members of the Brush team employed their artistic skill in disguising Smith by the aid of blue glasses, dyed hair, and painted cheeks, and so well did they do this, that even Smith's fellow club members failed to recognise him. It was a good joke and will be remembered for a long time.

Mention of Mr. Hilton reminds one of his speech at a dinner given in his honour by the London Press Golfing Society. The Royal Liverpool player touched on his recent tour in the United States and said that whilst an American crowd may not be so well ordered as an average British crowd, it must be remembered that Americans were new to golf. He added that they were naturally demonstrative, yet at the same time good sportsmen and anxious to observe the best traditions of the game. This is good, and coming from such a source, will give satisfaction to both British and American golfers.

FOOTBALL.

The wonderful growth of Association football has been nowhere more marked than in Germany. In 1900, there were only twenty clubs with 600 members, but five years later the figures had grown to 276 and 13,600 respectively. Since then the advance has been still more rapid and now there are no fewer than 1,361 clubs with 109,500 members in the German Empire. These figures are really remarkable, and remembering the athletic ability of Braun, Rau and Passeman, we may expect Germany to take high rank in the Soccer world before long.

THE MORAL EFFECT OF DEFEAT.

It takes a good man to show his best when things are going against him and we frequently get reminders that success leads to success and reverse to reverse. Some golfers invariably do badly at certain holes, simply because the mind anticipates trouble, and other illustrations of this sort of thing are common. The struggle for the League Championships brings this home very clearly and clubs like West Bromwich Albion and Bolton Wanderers, which were at the head of the table a few weeks ago, have dropped right back since experiencing the first severe set back. The second Division provides another example, as whilst Clapton Orient fulfilled seven engagements without experiencing a reverse, the initial defeat at Nottingham was followed by a worse disaster, viz., a home loss when entertaining Chelsea. The subject is a very interesting one and the defeats referred to shed a bright light on human nature. The even struggle in the First and Second Divisions of the League is entirely satisfactory and with two months of the season over, the outlook for keen competition is excellent. The Queen's Park Rangers command attention in the Southern League and alone among the 78 clubs in the English (two divisions) Scottish and Southern Leagues still enjoy an unbeaten record. Before finishing with soccer matters, mention may be made of the brilliant performance of Reid in the Scottish League *vs.* Irish League match at Glasgow, on Monday, all three goals being the result of his skill and he is one of Scotland's chief assets.

THE VALUE OF COMBINATION.

Some people with only a small experience of Rugby matters often wonder how it is that Wales, with a limited field of selection, manage to beat England with much wider field for choice. Actually it is because of this narrower field, the players therefore combining better. The value of combination has again been proved by the success of Wigan over the Australian Northern Union team last Saturday. It may be added that Wigan was the first combination to defeat the 1907 Australian team, so history repeated itself in this respect. The victory of Wigan shows the advantage of a limited scope of selection, for the club succeeded, where a team of stars from several clubs failed. The gate at Wigan amounted to £1,038 and the attendence to 25,000, so Northern Union appear to flourish up North.

THE TURF.

The Derby victory of Signorinetta in 1908, was a great surprise, the filly starting at 100 to 1 and many authorities considered the form all wrong. Still, the daughter of Chaleureux and Signorina followed up by securing the Oaks, and her poor showing in the St. Leger was due to influenza. Her owner—Chavalier Ginistrelli—things highly of the mare (now in foal to Thrush) and predicts she will herself produce a Derby winner in time. Signorinetta is to be put up for sale at Newmarket to-morrow. It may be added that Signorinetta's performance of winning both the Derby and Oaks has only been equalled by Blink Bonny in 1857 and Eleanor in 1901. More news appertaining to stud matters is that the racing careers of Bachelor's Double and Rosedrop are over, it having been decided to retire them to the stud.

THE DARLING FAMILY.

The Darling family of trainers has been much in evidence lately and the sons are ably following in the footsteps of Sam Darling. Fred Darling is making a big name in Germany, and has trained the winners of 47 races this season. This, no doubt, was partly responsible for the tempting offer recently made to S. H. Darling to go to Austria, but he prefers to remain at Newmarket, where he is making good progress. The family met with considerable success at the Birmingham meeting this week, as S. H. Darling secured the chief Nursery with Grenada and the master of Beckhampton provided two other winners in Miss Malaprop and Dandyprat.

IN GENERAL.

Pontypool tops the Welsh Rugby Club Championship table at present with a percentage of 90-90, Newport 87-50, coming next.

Frank Wootton has beaten his record of 165 wins in 1909, his total at the close of last week's racing being 167.

The brilliancy of A. H. Gobert was a feature of the Dulwich Covered Court Lawn Tennis Tournament. The young Frenchman beat C. P. Dixon in the singles by 3 sets to 1 (6-1, 6-1, 8-3) and with C. P. Dodge as a partner, vanquished M. J. G. Ritchie and C. P. Dixon by 6-1 and 6-2 in the doubles.

Some interesting lacrosse matches were decided on Saturday, and the continued growth in the popularity of the game is pleasing. Oxford University gained a good win (9-6) over Gloster and Middlesex and Kent proved successful over Surrey and Essex respectively. Another important match was the Stoekport, vs. Old Hulmeians encounter, both having an unbeaten record up to Saturday's game, which ended in the success (10-7) of Stockport.

The Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers had a splendid struggle in the four-oared race over the Hanley Regatta course on Saturday, the former having a bit the best of it.

Poulton played splendidly in the Oxford University vs. Richmond Rugby match and he is certainly one of the very best three quarters the University has had for some time.

Lord Derby's winnings on the turf during the present season amount to £41,962.

THE RAJA OF COCHIN AT BARODA.

A correspondent writes:—His Highness the Rajah of Cochin on his way to Delhi made a halt of four days at Baroda. He arrived there by Special Train with two Princes the Dewan and other high Officers and a number of attendants on the morning of the 15th instant. His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwad with his usual hospitality treated His Highness and party as State Guests and they were accommodated in the Nazar Bagh Palace. His Highness the Maharajah was also at the Station to receive the Rajah Saheb.

His Highness visited all the important places of interest in this City and on the 17th. instant witnessed the sports in the Arena specially arranged for in his honour. A deputation of the Gowd Saraswat community consisting of the prominent officials and others headed by Mr Bhandarkar, the Chief Justice, waited upon His Highness at 4 p. m. on the 18th. instant and requested him to raise up their brethren in Cochin who number about 8,000 people by giving them the necessary facilities and encouraging them to receive education. Mr. Bhandarkar referred to the richly endowed temple of Cochin owned by the community and urged His Highness to divert if necessary the surplus monies of this temple towards educational purposes. His Highness who takes an amount of interest in educational matters replied in very kind and encouraging words. He was pleased to observe that his Gowd Saraswat subjects were as law-abiding and loyal as their brethren in other parts of India, but he was surprised to find that they were so much behind their brethren in matters of education and assured the deputation that when he returned he would do his best to encourage the Gowd Saraswats of his territory to receive higher education. His Highness also remarked that although generally backward the Cochin Saraswats were foremost in one respect; they had started a Girls' School from out of the funds of their temple which was doing very good work and was in a prosperous condition. The Princes informed the deputation how His Highness had honoured the community by opening the school himself and how they had kept up their interest and encouraged the cause of female education by frequent visits to the school. They further observed that some of the educated leading men of the community were trying their level best for educating their brethren and that their efforts would certainly be successful in the near future. His Highness and the Princes were then garlanded and presented with fruit, "Uttar and Pan Supari" and the deputation took leave.

The same evening His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwad held a Garden Party in honour of the illustrious guest where Sardars, Darakdars, Officers and leading gentlemen of the City were introduced to His Highness. The party left for Delhi by a Special Train at night, His Highness the Maharajah having tne courtesy of seeing the Raja Saheb off at the Station though the departure was private.

THE ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

Frontier Subscriptions Prolific.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

In connection with the Islamia College, Peshawar, about six and a half lakhs have already been promised and money is coming in every day. The Kuki Khel Afridis have followed the example set by the other sections who subscribed some time ago. They made a collection among their villages in Tirah and have sent in a thousand rupees to Peshawar. Isolated and unexpected, contributions have lately been received from Pathans in Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and other cities far removed from the Frontier. It is hoped that the Muslman Chiefs of India, most of whom claim Pathan descent will also subscribe and that by the end of the winter, total contributions will exceed ten lakhs. A fine site for the College has been selected to the west of Peshawar and the land is being acquired so that it may be possible to start building operations in the Spring.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

Sir Charles Bayley's Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Sir Charles Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, returned to Dibrugarh, last evening, after a short trip along the north-eastern Frontier. His Honour spent a day at Sadiya, where he was able to see the last of the preparation for the Mishmi Mission. A flying visit was also paid to Kobo, the present base of the Abor expedition.

The mission into the Miri country for the purpose of exploring the unknown tract on the left flank of the Abor country has left Lakimpur and reached Sanjali, which is to be the base of supplies. A party has gone ahead to clear the road and to arrange for an advanced base at the Miri village of Chemir on the Kamla river. The difficulties to be encountered are greatly increased owing to the inclemency of the weather. It had been raining continuously for two days when the latest news was despatched.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, Nov. 21.

At a public meeting held at Trichinopolly, the following resolution was passed:—That the public of Trichinopoly in meeting assembled take an emphatic exception to the sentiments conveyed and language used by the Honourable Mr. Sankara Nair in his letter to Mrs. Besant published in the "Hindu" of the 10th November, 1911, referring to Hinduism and the priestly class, and strongly protest against the expression that the Hindu University is likely to create a dislike, ill will and sedition; and that they deeply deplore the general tone of the letter.

With reference to reports

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

FOREIGNERS MASSACRED BY THE REBELS.

Swedish Missionaries Confirm the Reports.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Nov. 20.

The German cruiser "Emden" has arrived at Chifu.

The American and Japanese warships there have landed eighty men altogether, but will immediately withdraw them.

PEKING, Nov. 21.

The Swedish missionaries who arrived at Tientsin, last evening, from Shen-Si, confirm the Chinese reports of a massacre of foreigners at Sian-Fu.

Madame Beckman, a school-mistress, five foreign children, many Chinese girls in another school, also a German, named Philip Manners, in the postal service, were murdered.

Missionaries have been robbed by highwaymen in Honan.

The Legations are considering what action is to be taken.

Hongkong's Government.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Yate asked whether, in view of the situation in China and the strategical importance of Hong-Kong, the Government would consider the advisability of placing the colony under the control of a military governor similar to Malta, Bermuda, etc.

Mr. Harcourt replied that the Government saw no reason for altering the present system of administration.

Good Central Government Wanted.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The famous Revolutionary, Sunyatsen, has started for China after spending a week in London. He told his friend, Doctor Cantlie, that he was not anxious for the Premiership, but would accept it if he could be any good to China. He ridiculed the idea of China breaking up into many republics. The people wanted a good Central Government.

In an interview with a correspondent of the *Times* Yuan-Shi-Kai said he would spare no effort to establish a stable government and to preserve the country from disintegration, hence he was advocating the retention of the present dynasty as a limited monarchy, which would be an emblem of power and bond ensuring the integrity of the Empire. He believed that seven-tenths of the population were still conservative. There were already signs of dissension among the revolutionaries. The views of the North were irreconcilable with those of the South. The overthrow of the present dynasty might succeed by a counter-revolution, but there would be no peace in the Empire for several decades amid such chaos.

THE TERRITORIALS.

Could they Repel an Invasion of England?

LONDON, Nov. 20.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Portsmouth, raising the question of the condition of the Territorial Force, asked whether during the Morocco crisis it might not have become impera ive to send the whole striking force to the continent.

"What would then have been left to repel a possible invasion of 70,000 men?" asked his Lordship.

Lord Haldane replied that such questions should be addressed to the Premier, and repeated that the object of the Territorial Force was the ability to repel 70,000 men which was the standard at which the force was armed, but, he added, the Admiralty was now of the opinion that it would be impossible for anything approaching 70,000 men to land in England. Still, there were 400,000 Territorials and others available for home defence in the absence of the expeditionary force. That was sufficient for the duty required, though he agreed that it would be more satisfactory, if the Territorials were recruited to their full establishment in peace time.

Lord Haldane further stated that the force was at present 40,000 to 50,000 short. They need not despair, however. Energy and patriotism alone were required to fill the ranks.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Britain Consulted as to Demands.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Reuter states that Persia has asked Great Britain for advice as to the course she should follow with regard to the Russian demands.

LATER.

An article in the *Times* deeply regrets that when the international situation affords grave anxiety a serious Russo-Persian crisis should be added. While not questioning the Russian assurances that the troops will be withdrawn after compliance with her demands, the *Times* emphasises significance of the Russian action which it does not consider altogether justified.

The paper, however, accuses Persia of lack of judgment in giving Russia the slightest excuse for intervention. It does not see how the request for British mediation can be usefully entertained until a regular Government is constituted, nor is the condition of Southern Persia calculated to encourage British intervention.

The article concludes that the solution would certainly not be assisted by sentimental expressions of sympathy for Persia which ignore sterner realities.

MADRAS SOCIETY'S RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The Madras Persian Society have sent the following resolutions for publication:—

(1) The Madras Persian Society express their deepest sympathy with Persia in her present troubles; (2) They thank Mr. Shuster for his sincere services performed in Persia; (3) They condemn the civilized robbery and hypocritic policy of some Christian Powers towards Constitutional Persia; (4) They appeal to the Khalifate and H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan in the present peril to take a keen interest in the holy Islamic cause.

NEW PERSIAN PREMIER.

Samsam-es-Sultaneh Chosen.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

TEHERAN, Nov. 21.

It is reported that Samsam-es-Sultaneh will be the new Premier.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Opened by the Duke of Connaught.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.

A feature of the debate on the Address was the patriotic references made by the mover and seconder of the Address and also by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the honour conferred on Canada by the selection of a Royal personage for the post of Governor-General of the Dominion.

The mover, Mr. Bennett, (Calgary), said it was fitting that the Duke of Connaught should open Parliament with a new Government, voicing Canada's determination not to tolerate interference with her fiscal independence or any weakening of the ties with the Empire.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier defended the Reciprocity proposal and said that the people had listened to the voice of prejudice and passed on, not to reason. Sir Wilfrid declared that the elections had been carried by false pretences. Canada had lost a great opportunity for strengthening friendship between Britain and America.

He later moved an amendment to the Address calling attention to the conflict of opinion in the new Cabinet on the question of naval defence, which was of the highest importance to the Dominion and to the Empire. This conflict of opinion, declared the ex-Premier, was contrary to the principles of responsible Government and should not be approved by the House.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.

In the debate in the Dominion House of Commons on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment to the Address, calling attention to the conflict of opinion in the new Cabinet on the question of naval defence, Mr. Borden said he welcomed the amendment as a test of unity of Government on the Navy. He pointed out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government had proposed an expenditure of fifty million dollars in ten years, and had planned a fleet which would be useless as a fighting force and obsolete by the time it was completed. He intimated that the Government would not proceed with such expenditure. The whole question must be reconsidered, and pains be taken to ascertain the conditions confronting the Empire. They were prepared to do their duty as citizens of Canada and of the Empire.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Morocco Treaty.

PARIS, Nov. 20.

M. Messimy, Minister for War, speaking at a banquet to the gymnastic societies, referred to the recent Franco-German negotiations. He said the result of the negotiations, enabling France to place her hand on North Africa, was due not only to the firmness of the Government, but also to the firmness of the French Nation, whose heart the Government felt to be with them.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag yesterday resumed its confidential discussion on the Morocco Treaty. Several members complained of the erroneous statements made in the semi-official press to the effect that Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's explanations had satisfied the Committee.

The Chancellor replied that none of the statements referred to had emanated from the Foreign Office.

The Committee discussed the possibility of France employing black troops in the event of a war in Europe, when the Chancellor said that the military aspect of the French occupation of Morocco had been thoroughly threshed out prior to the Agreement of 1909.

Referring to the allusion of certain speakers to the Sikhs and Gurkhas in India, the Chancellor said that the Mutiny of 1857 must not be forgotten.

THE LYONS MAIL ROBBERY.

One Empty Sack Found.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A long time must elapse before the loss due to the robbery of the Lyons mail can be ascertained. One empty sack, bearing the words "Parcel Post, London, Paris", was found in a street in Paris.

UNREST IN SAN DOMINGO.

Assassination of the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

General Ramon Caceres, President of San Domingo, has been assassinated.

[The late President Ramon Caceres was elected for six years under the new Constitution in June 1908. The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. It comprises an area about 18,045 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 600,000. Cocoa is the most important crop, and sugar, coffee, and tobacco are grown in great quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, bananas, and divi-divi. Gold is found. There are about 120 miles of railway, and telegraphic and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America. De Forest wireless telegraph installations have been erected at the capital and inland at Santiago de los Caballeros. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U. S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since April, 1905, 55 per cent. of the Revenues are being deposited in a New York Bank to the credit of the Foreign and Interior Debt. British trade is hampered by the absence of direct maritime communication.]

CRICKET.

M. C. C. vs. Victoria.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The weather was fine and cool for the resumption of the match between the M. C. C. and Victoria. There were 4,600 persons present, and the wicket was in good condition.

The M. C. C. finished their second innings for 234 runs, Rhodes making 66. Armstrong took four wickets for 56 runs, and Laver three for 23.

Victoria went in again and had made 210 runs for eight wickets when play closed. Smith, in an attractive innings, made 84.

The match will be continued to-morrow.

THE ROYAL VOYAGE.

Visit of the Khedive at Port Said.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The "Medina" arrived at Port Said, yesterday. Lord Kitchener went on board the vessel to welcome Their Majesties.

PORT SAID, Nov. 21.

The Khedive, the brother of Mohammed Ali, Zia-ed-Din and Kamil Pasha, the Turkish ex-Vizier, arrived here to-day on board the yacht "Mahrousa."

When the "Medina" passed the yachts, the band played "God save the King", while the crowds on the sea-front broke out into enthusiastic cheering.

Lord Kitchener and General Maxwell dined with Their Majesties on board the "Medina."

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 21.

A special train left Hyderabad en route for Delhi at 10-10 p. m. last night conveying the Hon'ble Col. A. F. Pinhey, Resident, Mrs. Pinhey and Miss Pinhey, Major Minchin, 1st Assistant to the Resident, and Mrs. Minchin, Capt. Willoughby, Extra Personal Assistant, Mr. A. C. Hankin, Inspector General of H. H. the Nizam's Police and Mrs. Hankin, Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., Political Secretary, Mr. G. R. Glancy, Finance Minister and Mrs. Glancy, Mr. Nandi Lal Seal, Financial Secretary, Mr. Krishmanachari, Rev. and Mrs. Johnston, Captain and Mrs. Poyntz, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury. The usual salute was fired at 7 a. m. this morning.

His Highness the Nizam's special leaves on Wednesday.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 21.

The casket in which the address from the Lucknow Municipality to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor will be enclosed for presentation at the Coronation Durbar is of ebony with silver ornamentation, the four supports being the familiar fish emblem. On the lid will be an upright model in silver of the Lucknow Medical College.

PROGRAMME FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has issued a provisional programme of events which will take place during Their Majesties' visit to Calcutta. The programme is not complete, and it cannot be assumed that Their Majesties will honour with their presence all functions entered in it.

Saturday, 30th December; morning—Arrival at Princep's Ghat; afternoon—Races.

Monday 1st January; morning and afternoon—Polo Tournament; evening—State dinner.

Tuesday, 2nd January; morning—Proclamation Parade; afternoon—Horse Show; evening—Levee.

Wednesday, 3rd January; morning—Finals of the Polo Tournament; afternoon—King Emperor's Cup Races; evening—Torchlight tattoo and fireworks.

Thursday, 4th January; afternoon—Garden Party; evening—Royal Court.

Friday, 5th January; afternoon—Pageant on the Maidan.

Saturday, 6th January; afternoon—Tollygunj Races; evening—General illuminations.

Monday, 9th January.—Departure ceremony at Princep's Ghat.

A limited number of ladies and gentlemen will be invited by the Bengal Government to the Amphitheatre at Princep's Ghat to witness Their Imperial Majesties' arrival and departure. For the accommodation of those persons for whom space cannot be found in the Princep's Ghat Amphitheatre, stands will be erected by the contractors along the Ellenborough course. The admission to other functions will be by ticket.

PRESS AGITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The announcement that no travelling expenses will be given to guests in the Indian Press Camp by the Coronation Durbar Committee is being commented by the Indian Press here. The Bengalee says:- We are at a loss to underst and why this distinction should be made between representatives of the Press and other classes of guests. The decision not to give travelling expenses to the Press moreover marks a departure from precedents. There have been two more Durbars held at Delhi under the British rule and on both occasions representatives of the Press were treated on a footing of equality with other classes of guests. Such a departure from what has so long been regarded as an established practice cannot fail to create an unfortunate impression.

RAILWAYMEN'S BALLOT.

Strike Favoured in Two Districts.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The ballot of the railwaymen shows that ninety per cent. of the Taff Vale men are in favour of a strike. A mass meeting of general railwaymen at Newcastle yesterday evening passed a resolution in favour of the strike.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The seventh meeting of the Board of Agriculture opened its proceedings yesterday morning at Pusa. There were about 70 members and visitors present among whom were the Commissioner of the Tirhoot Division, the Collector of Darbhanga and the Sub-Divisional Officer of Samashpur besides persons interested in the Indian sugar industry which forms one of the principal subjects for discussion. The programme is a lengthy one comprising thirteen subjects, some of which are of considerable importance. It is expected that the time of the Board will be fully occupied for the next few days. The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, is expected to attend on Friday when discussion on sugar will take place. Mr. Bernard Coventry, Offg. Inspector General of Agriculture, presided and delivered an address in which he discussed the progress which is being made in the various departments.

SAILORS ASSAULT POLICE.

Norwegians Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The two Norwegian sailors, Alex Neilson and William Leendur, who ran *amok* at Kidderpore recently, and seriously injured an inspector and two constables were charged with attempted murder at Alipore yesterday. Both pleaded drunkenness and said that they did not know what they were doing. The former was sent to prison for three months, and the latter, on a charge of abetment, was sentenced to a fine Rs. 51 or one month's imprisonment.

THE "Punjab Agricultural Notes" say that an Assistant Commissioner has been deputed to write a report on fodder crops and wild fodder of the Province. This will be a description of the existing facts and practices and will furnish a foundation on which to build up a better system of production and conservation.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

Address for the Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21

Before the Special Tribunal, to-day, Mr. T. Prakasam, Bar-at-Law, concluded his address on behalf of the 2nd accused. He said that the prosecution had not made out any case against his client. The approvers had failed, corroborative evidence had failed and there was nothing proved against the 2nd accused.

Mr. M. D. Davadoss then began his address for the 3rd accused.

Mr. M. D. Davadoss in addressing the Court on behalf of the 3rd accused said that the prosecution case was that there was a conspiracy to deprive the King of the sovereignty of India and that as a means of attaining that conspired to drive the English out of this country. This was the case set up by the approvers, Arumugam and Somasundram and also by the approver Ramasawmy. What the Council proposed to do was to take their Lordship through the evidence for the alleged conspiracy and to show that a conspiracy as set out by the prosecution had not been proved neither by documentary evidence nor by oral testimony. He would also show that the murder of Mr. Ashe had enothing whatever to do with such a conspiracy, even if there was one. Finally, he would deal with the defence evidence with respect to his client. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the evidence of the three approvers, according to whom an oath was taken to effect a revolution and drive the English out of India on a certain date to be fixed and thus obtain Swaraj. The Public Prosecutor had stated in his opening that there were certain facts appearing in the correspondence which showed the existence of such a conspiracy. Counsel would show that the correspondence was not of a treasonable nature and could be explained away on a very rational basis. In the first place it was suggested that the change of name was adopted by the members of the society in order to facilitate correspondence between parties. With regard to this he would submit that so far as the most important places were concerned, viz., Shencottah, Tuticorin, Tenkasi and Ponalur, none of the accused's names were suggested at all. Their Lordships would find on examining the letters that there were a number of letters written from these places and that the names of the accused were not asked so that that suggestion had not been proved. The next suggestion was that important persons were given different names; the approver Armugam gave assumed names of some of the members, but the Counsel would place before their Lordships all correspondence between these persons and they would show that none of these important persons had even been using such assumed names. This showed that the suggestion of the prosecution was purely imaginary. The 1st accused, it would be seen, signed himself as Nilkantan and not as Bharadwajan. He was referred to in his letters to his family by the pet name of "Kunju." Then Vanchi Iyer invariably signed his own name. The most important point with regard to assumed names was that the two approvers themselves, Somasundram and Arumugam, did not use their assumed names in the correspondence. The approver Arumugam had written three letters to Vanchi Iyer in which he signed his own name. This clearly showed that Arumugam could not have had an assumed name. It was hardly likely that a man who took the oath twice and affixed his blood mark twice against his assumed name could have forgotten his assumed name as he stated at the time he wrote these letters.

FODDER FREIGHT CONCESSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

With reference to the Press Communique dated the 20th September, 1911, the Government of India have decided that the concession rates for freight on consignment of fodder referred to thereon should be made applicable from the 22nd November, 1911, until further notice to all consignments of fodder booked on the North Western Railway from any station on to the sections between Malakwal and Kahmud Kot junction and between Kundian Junction and Attock to any other station on the same section.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

The General Officer commanding Abor Expedition telegraphs from Hotung on November 20th that he moved to Rotung on that day and found the village burnt and still smouldering. Four more dead Abors were found near the stockade captured.

On the 19th the Officer commanding the Ledum Column reports that there are no signs of the enemy towards Dorsing (mentioned in the summary of November 13th) though a convoy was fired at near the Camp. The weather is cloudy and the health is generally good.

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Railway Ticket Collector Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

At the Allahabad High Court Criminal Sessions, presided over by the Chief Justice, to-day, Lawrence Giddens, a European lad of about 18, employed as Ticket Collector at Moradabad on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, was placed on trial on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The prosecution alleges that the accused was asked to settle his monetary transactions with his cook, Golam Nabi, and at this accused got enraged and kicked the cook in the abdomen. The cook was taken to hospital where he died from rupture of the bowels. The accused pleaded not guilty. The trial is proceeding.

PACHAIYAPPA'S CHARITIES.

Meeting in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of Pachaiyappa's charities took place yesterday evening at Pachaiyappa's Hall in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, with H. E. the Governor in the chair. Lady Carmichael, Sir Arnold White, Sir Ralph Benson, Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer and Mr. Justice Spencer were among those present. The commemoration address was delivered by Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer, H. E. the Governor distributed the prizes and addressed the assembly in a short speech.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Bill to Deal with the Smoke Nuisance.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presided at a sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council, held yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay. His Excellency was supported on the platform by the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal and the Hon'ble Mr. Morrison, members of His Excellency's Executive Council. Among the visitors, who were present to watch the proceedings, were Her Excellency Lady Clarke and the Misses Standen.

The proceedings opened with the swearing in of new additional members. The Hon'ble Mr. Lucas, the Hon'ble Mr. Pratt, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Stevenson and the Hon'ble Mr. Webb made the oath or solemn affirmation and took their seats. The following additional members were also present:

Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad; Sirdar L. B., Sar Desai of Vantmuri; Mr. James Begbie; Mr. D. V. Belvi; Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal; Mr. G. S. Curtis; Sardar P. V. Desai; Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos; Mr. S. D. Garud; Sardar N. G. Ghorpade alias Baba Saheb, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji; Mr. W. L. Graham; Mr. H. R. Greaves; Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji, Thakor of Amod; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson; Sardar S. A. Jadhavrao, Raja of Malegaon; Mr. R. P. Karandikar; Mr. W. H., Lucas; Mr. L. S. Mehta; Sir P. M. Mehta; Mr. G. P. Millett; Sardar Rao Bahadur Y. T. Mirikar; Sardar Davar K. E. Modi; Sardar C. V. Moodliar; Dr. T. B. Nariman; Mr. J. P. Orr; Mr. G. K. Parekh; Mr. A. H. Adamjee Peerbhoy; Mr. F. G. Pratt; Sir Henry E. E. Procter; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Rao Bahadur S. K. Redda; Mr. C. H. Setalvad; Mr. W. H. Sharp; Mr. W. D. Sheppard; Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson; Mr. T. J. Straugman; Khan Bahadur N. P. Vakil; Mr. H. Vishindas and Mr. M. De P. Webb.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. the President, in opening the proceedings of the Council, said:—

"Before we proceed to our deliberations, I wish to say a few words on certain matters of Council procedure, in which we are all interested. I think it will be admitted that Government have dealt generously with questions put by honourable members. I do not know any legislative assembly, which receives fuller replies to questions than this Council, and it is only when the preparation of the answer to a question would require time and expenditure out of all proportion to its importance, or when the rules by which we are all bound have been violated that questions have been disallowed. On the present occasion, one honourable member has asked about 115 questions, and has submitted nine resolutions in addition. I am sure that honourable members will agree with me that moderation on the part of individuals in those matters is essential, and that our proceedings would suffer loss of dignity, if many members were to interpellate Government on this vast scale. We, each of us, have duties towards the Council as a whole and among those duties in consideration for our fellow members, whose time is valuable and who might not be able to give it to the discussion of an inordinate number of resolutions. I do not think that non-official members can have any idea of the trouble entailed in dealing with a large mass of questions in time for the meeting of Council, or the disjoation of current work thus entailed. Even if a question has to be disallowed, it must be transcribed and carefully examined before it comes up to the president for final decision. But unless the answer can be a simple affirmative or negative, which is the exception, heavy work is entailed, and if the number of such questions at a single Sessions of the Council were excessive, it would be absolutely impossible for Government and the Departments to deal with them in the short time available. If honourable members would try, when possible, to send in their questions at least a month before the Council meetings, it would be a great help to Government. Government would be most unwilling to make a rule placing a limit upon the number of questions, and we trust that such a step will never be necessary and that honourable members, in their own interests, will observe such moderation as will enable all our non-official colleagues to exercise their rights without creating an impasse.

"Another point which I wish to suggest to honourable members who are new to the duties of this Council is that they should study the questions rules before committing themselves to paper, and also make sure that the information asked for is not already in their hands or available in the Library. You will, I am sure, permit me to give examples explaining my meaning. The following is an instance of a question which is necessarily disallowed:

"The report further says that in Sind and Bombay City, there is a growing taste for foreign liquors among the well-to-do classes. Will Government be pleased to ascertain their income per head and their caste or religion?" Honourable members will understand that by no possible means could Government ascertain the names of all individuals who may be evincing a taste for foreign liquors and that, even if it were practicable to draw up such a list, an inquisitorial investigation of individual incomes would be bitterly and justly resented. Clearly, if all honourable members were to glance through every report placed in their hands and mark off queries of this nature, the work entailed on Government would become impossible. I do not, for a moment, anticipate that all honourable members will so proceed, but I merely indicate whither it would lead us.

"As an example of failure to read a report before evolving a question from it, I may instance the following:—

"Increase in revenue is due to larger imports of salt from foreign countries. Which are those foreign countries?" The report duly specifies the countries referred to, and much trouble would have been saved to many people if the questioner had not failed to observe the fact.

"Turning to resolutions it may be useful if I give instances in which disallowance was inevitable.

"It was desired that this Council should affirm "that in the matter of the Budget, Government may be pleased in exercise of the discretion vested in the President under Rules 30 and 37, to always postpone the discussion of the Budget whenever any Electorate remains unrepresented until the presentation of the Budget to the Council under Rule 29."

Gentlemen, I think it may be said that no Assembly in the world would permit its deliberations to be fettered or postponed, because a seat happened to be vacant, and Government could not allow the time of honourable members to be wasted and the dignity of this Council to be compromised by discussing such a Resolution.

"Similary the following resolution shows a want of understanding of the principles by which our Council is regulated:

"That in the matter of a discussion on a Budget under Rule 30, Government may be pleased to dispense with the power vested in the President of fixing any limit to individual members."

"A limit of speaking time appears to be meant; but Government have no power to dispense with authority vested in the President under the Rules of this Council. This resolution is otherwise faulty. It is within the President's discretion only to prescribe a time limit for all members and to extend that limit if an honourable member were in the middle of an important passage in his speech dealing with the Budget, as the Rules enjoin upon him. I need hardly tell you that such extension would always be given.

"I am sorry to have detained you so long; but I think it is best to tell you frankly what is necessary for the maintenance of the dignity of our Council and for the effective discharge of its important duties. Government will always be most reluctant to disallow either questions or resolutions. We welcome the latter whenever they are calculated to be of public benefit, but we must abide strictly by the rules which govern our procedure and we must jealously guard the reputation which the Legislative Council of Bombay has worthily earned in the past.

"We look forward with general joy to the arrival of Their Majesties next week, and we are proud to know that Bombay will be the first City of India to accord a welcome to our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. The reception of Their Majesties on the 2nd December will be a most striking expression of the heartfelt loyalty of their Bombay subjects and will be worthy of the unique occasion and of our great City.

"As a time of general rejoicing, it is sad that we should be face to face with scarcity amounting to famine in parts of our Presidency. As I told this Council at its last Session, Government have done all in its power to prevent suffering. The revised Famine Code is liberal and far-reaching. We began our operations in good time. I am glad to say that the forecast in Kathiawar is more favourable than at first appeared; but, on the other hand, the failure of late rains since we last met must affect the rabi crop in the Deccan and elsewhere. Happily much work is now available and we are quite ready to undertake other works of a permanently useful character in any Districts which may need assistance. As regards our provision for cattle, we have issued a Free Note explaining what has been done, and we shall from time to time supply information to honourable members and the public indicating the progress of events. At such times, there are always cases of want which it is difficult to deal by Government agency. In providing help in such cases, private effort, carefully bestowed, may be most valuable, and Government welcome and will assist in the movements which are being organized for this purpose. While we must all deeply regret that any distress should fall on our patient people, especially at such a time as this, we may well be thankful that the appalling devastation which failure in the monsoon entailed in earlier days is now impossible. And while no human effort or foresight can entirely overcome the effects of the operation of higher natural laws, you may be sure that so far as lies within our powers, distress still be averted or alleviated."

REGISTRATION OF CHARITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he had been informed by the Secretary to Government, that the Government of India had intimated to the Government of Bombay that they should like to have further time to consider the Bill as drafted by the Select Committee, and that therefore the further consideration of it by this Council be postponed. As everybody desired that the Bill should be thoroughly discussed, he (the speaker) accepted the suggestion and asked his Excellency's permission to postpone the further consideration of the Bill.

The permission was granted and the second reading of the Bill postponed to the next sitting of the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act 1879 and the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, subject to an amendment of Clause 3, the object of which was to cover an obvious oversight of the Select Committee.

The Bill was put to the Council clause by clause, and the second and third readings were carried.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb introduced a Bill for the abatement of nuisances from the smoke of furnaces in the town and island of Bombay, and to provide for the extension thereof to other areas of the Bombay Presidency. The hon'ble member said the necessity of a bill to deal with the smoke nuisance in Bombay, was admitted by all classes, including the factory and mill owners. The nuisance had grown much worse since the increase in the number of factories and the use of Bengal coal instead of English coal. Having spoken of proposed legislation on the subject on this side of India in previous years, he said that the present bill was framed on the lines of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act of 1905. That had now been in force for five years, and had been remarkably successful in reducing the smoke nuisance in Calcutta. The period of emission of dense black smoke was 13 minutes in the hour in the month of April 1906. This was reduced to 3 1-2 minutes in April, 1907, to 2·5 minutes in March 1908, to 2·044 minutes, in 1909, 1·94 minutes in 1910, and 1·85 minutes in 1911. Thus during the last three years the average amount of smoke had been actually kept below the limits prescribed by the rules in the Act in Bengal. If they could secure equally successful results in five years that Council would certainly have reason to congratulate itself on having engaged in a most useful piece of legislation. The Bombay Bill, proceeding exactly on the lines of the Bengal Bill, provided first for the constitution by the Government of Bombay of a Smoke Nuisance Commission, consisting of a president and an equal number of official and non-official members, the latter to be elected by bodies or associations whose interests are likely to be affected. It also gave power for the appointment of a chief inspector and as many assistant inspecters as would be found necessary. The Bill would also provide against the manufacture of coke without properly-constructed ovens and every chimney-owner who emitted black smoke for a longer period than was provided in the rules would be liable to a fine. In the administration of the rules which had been framed in Bengal the Commission there had received the loyal co-operation of factory-owners, manufacturers and the public, and he hoped and believed that similar support would be forthcoming in Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy rose to express his gratification at the way in which the Government had received the suggestions and recommendations of his constituency, the Millowners' Association of Bombay, in regard to this Bill for effectually dealing with the smoke nuisance in the City. While approving the Bill as a whole, he had certain suggestions to make, which he was sure would be acceptable to the Select Committee to whom the Bill would be entrusted. He referred to Clause 4, Sub-section 4 and said: If a vacancy occurred of a non-official who had been nominated by an Association, that body should be asked to fill the vacancy instead of Government. It was but fair that the body that made the appointment should also have the privilege of filling up a vacancy, when one arose, to keep up a continuity of representation, and he believed the same was the intention of the elgislature though the language of the clause was not quite clear. In section 11, sub-sections 3 and 4 of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act, had been omitted.

The Hon'ble member further suggested that in Section 12 (a) the following words should be added after the words "Chief Inspector": "Who has obtained the sanction of the Commissioner before laying the complaint."

The Hon'ble Mr. Greaves and Sir Henry Procter supported Mr. Fazalboy's amendments, the latter expressed approval of the principle of the Bill.

The first reading was carried and a Select Committee was appointed.

INDIAN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb moved the first reading of the Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners in the Presidency of Bombay. He said that while the exclusion from practice of the native vaid and hakim was both undesirable and impracticable it had become necessary to protect the public as well as the medical profession from the irregularly qualified doctor, who had received a training in medical science at an unrecognised medical institution. Several such institutions had already sprung up in Bengal, one of which proposed to establish examination centres throughout India; and there was an increasing risk of persons holding degrees or diplomas from such unrecognised colleges and schools would pass themselves off as duly qualified practitioners. In this Presidency the extension of western medical science was in a more advanced state than in most of the other provinces of India; the number of qualified medical practitioners was already very considerable and was constantly increasing. They were already to be found in most small towns, and presently would be forced by stress of competition to spread all over the country. The proposed law, while not interfering directly with the practice of vaids and hakims, would improve the status of qualified medical practitioners and extend the area of their influence. Government believed that the proposed legislation had the support of the great body of enlightened public opinion in the Presidency. The Bill followed in general outline the English Act on the same subject, without however prohibiting in any way the recovery of charges by unregistered persons. They sought to gain their object by the grant of privileges to qualified practitioners, not by the infliction of penalties upon unqualified persons. In fact the only penalty imposed by the Bill was for falsely pretending to be a registered practitioner. The Bill created a Medical Council, which would control the keeping of the register and would have power to remove from it the name of any medical practitioner, who was guilty of any grave misconduct or unprofessional act. As to the privileges to be conferred on registered practitioners no person who was not registered would be considered a "legally" or "duly qualified medical practitioner" under any Act in force in the Presidency nor would be entitled to give a certificate under any such Act. No person not registered should be appointed Medical Officer in any hospital or dispensery not supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and registered practitioners would be exempted from serving on inquests. The speaker next referred to the qualifications of sub-assistant surgeons and military assistant surgeons; these he said, went through a four year course of instruction in a Government Medical College or school as compared with five years for the degree of L. M. and S. Most of the mofussil dispensaries were in sole charge of men of this grade and they were found to be fairly competent medical practitioners and except in the larger towns the greater part of the medical practice in the mofussil was in their hands. It would be impossible to rule them out without leaving the greater part of the mofussil entirely without "duly qualified practitioners" for certificates and the officering of dispensaries. Their inclusion in the register was therefore essential to the working of the Act.

Surgeon-General Stevenson claimed that this Bill would benefit the public in two ways. First by the creation of a medical council whose duty it would be to endeavour to improve medical education and to exercise disciplinary powers over practitioners and form a channel of communication between the profession and Government. Secondly, it would introduce a register, which would be a list of gentlemen with special qualifications and would provide the public with the means of distinguishing between regularly and irregularly-qualified practitioners. Regarding the qualifications of sub-assistant surgeons and military assistant surgeons, he pointed out that they were men who first came from the higher grade schools, a certain number having matriculated and afterwards received several years training at Government Colleges and schools. After admission to Government service the Military Assistant Surgeons and sub-Assistant Surgeons were detailed for duty in Military hospitals and a certain number of the former class to service under the civil departments of local Governments. In these departments they were placed in subordinate charge in such large civil hospitals such as St. George's and the J. J. Hospital, were in sole medical charge of the R. I. M. ships and lastly acted as civil surgeons of districts. In military service they were frequently sent out in sole medical charge of detachments, officers and men, and in some cases were in sole charges of hospitals, to which European troops, officers and men were admitted. It must be admitted that judged as a class they, did good work and it was inexplicable to him that anyone should ask Government to say that the men who did their work were unqualified.

The Hon. Dr. Temulji B. Nariman said though it was stated in the statement of objects and reasons that the object of the Bill was to protect the public and the medical profession from irregularly qualified practitioners—though there was some misapprehension or misunderstanding on the part of both the public and the medical profession—the Bill in its present form was not looked upon with favour. Some even went further and suspected the ulterior motives of Government. There seemed to be no doubt, a great deal of ignorance about the object of this Bill among certain classes in Bombay. It was considered by some a one-sided measure to protect and benefit the duly qualified medical profession only, whilst a good number of the latter class strongly objected to it on the ground that it trampled upon their rights and privileges and lowered them in public estimation. Truly speaking, it was a bill to protect the public to enable them when requiring medical aid to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners. Thus the primary object of this Bill was not to benefit the medical profession, but to ensure an efficient medical service to the public. This Bill was framed on the lines of the English Medical Act with this difference that in the present Bill, medical men with much inferior qualifications such as the hospital assistants and sub-assistant surgeons were for certain state reasons considered fit to be registered, and the irregularly qualified and unregistered persons were not prohibited by the Bombay Act from recovering charges for medicine, attendance, etc, which the English Act disabled them from recovering. In other words the qualified medical profession in this Presidency was brought under the control of a penal and disciplinary Act, with powers to remove a medical man's name from the register for grave misconduct or unprofessional act, while the unqualified practitioner was free to treat patients and recover charges and be under no disciplinary or penal Act or state control.

In spite of this he supported the Bill for two reasons: firstly, because he had implicit faith in the good intentions and ulterior motives of Government, and, secondly because he keenly desired to see the introduction of the Registration Act for which the profession had been agitating for more than thirty years. He firmly believed that once the Act was introduced, in the course of a few years it would be so amended as to give entire satisfaction to the medical profession and the public as the English Act had done.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Karandiker said he could not support the introduction of the Bill. He was afraid the question of Indian medicine had not received the consideration that it should have. He thought a Bill of this character should have been taken up, if at all, by the Government of India and not by a Provincial Government.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

EFFECT ON INDIAN MEDICINE.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh doubted the present necessity of the measure. The sense of the larger body of public opinion in his constituency, Gujarat was against the Bill. The measure did away with a certain class of medical practitioners

hand by Government involve any hardship or incubus upon the medical profession.

The Hon'ble Messrs Harchandrai Vishindas and Garud opposed the Bill.

Sardar Davar K. E. Mody supported the principle of the Bill. He averred that in all discussion of the Bill he had heard no objection being offered to the principle of the Bill. In the Bill the only section which referred to the "hakims" and "vaids" was a small one. It took away their powers of certifisetting. The main purpose of the Bill was to raise the status of the regularly-paid practitioner and he thoug t nobody could object to that. For over thirty years a desire had been expressed that the medical practitioners should be granted certain privileges and he saw no reason why that desire of the profession should not be gratified. As to the Government control of the proposed Medical Council, such control did not stink in his nostrils. The Bill could be modified by the Select Committee.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

H. E. the Governor said :—I do not propose in winding up the debate to detain the Council for more than a few minutes. We have had a most interesting and exhaustive discussion on the first reading of the Bill and I think everything that could have been said against it has been said, and we have had from varying sources such light as could be thrown on the provisions of the Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Karandikar spoke of a disagreement between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, on the subject, but I wish to assure him that there has been no disagreement of any kind. The Government of India was perfectly willing that the Government of Bombay should introduce this legislation as they thought that our position among the other provinces stood higher than the others in regard to medical science and that we were in the best position to make the first step in this direction. That I think is a matter on which one should be proud. The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh says that many people prefer indigenous medicine and that others have religious scruples against western medical science, but as has been said by several speakers the Bill does not affect these people in the least. The people are able to call in any hakim or vaid they may happen to pre fer. As for whether indigenous methods are sound or not the difficulty is that there is no training in t hem. There is nothing to say who is a hakim or wh o is a vaid; anybody as far as I understand the matter can call himself by these learned names and g o about the country increasing the death rate. If the hakims wish to be seriously considered, surely they must organise themselves and submit t o some form of training and give us so me method of differentiating between those who are hakims and those who are not. Mr. Belvi asks "why have not Madras or Bengal a Registration Act?" I think in Bombay we feel quite able to lead the rest of India and I hope that the time will never come when we shall have to wait for the rest of India before taking any step. As Col. Jackson says we should be the pioneers of progress and advancement. I think I have made it clear to the Hon'ble Mr. Raffiuddin that this Bill has never been before the Council of the Governor-General in any form and so that misunderstanding is removed. The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah has attacked the bill as a whole in one of his characteristically eloquent and vigorous speeches. He does not object to the clauses of it, but he objects to the whole thing. In this respect he reminds me of the soldier who when brought before a court martial was asked if he objected to any of the members of it and said that he objected to nobody but to the whole business. The Hon'ble Sir Phirozesha's great objection is that he sees the cloven hoof of Government at the back of the measure. I cannot discuss—and if I did it would be irrelevant and out of order—the function of Government, but really I must impress on him that a Government with great responsibilities must have some control. We have instances which point to the fact that where a Government loses control serious results follow. But Sir Phirozeshah has frightened the medical profession; if they believe all that he said their flesh must creep; but he seems to ignore the fact that this bill was brought forward at the request of a large body of the medical practitioners of Bombay and that they were entirely in favour of it until the question of including subassistant surgeons in the register and even with them included if the period of their training had been raised to five years, this objection would be withdrawn. So that from the Government's point of view we have the medical profession with us except on that one point. India is really almost the only civilised country in which the medical profession is not an organised body and I do feel that this Bill though it is a small step will have the effect of raising the status and improving the position, not of imported doctors, but of the Swadeshi article which we are turning out in larger numbers every year from the colleges. It is from their point of view I think that a bill which improves their status and draws a line between them and the unprofessional and untrained hakims and vaids is an advantage. I regard it, therefore, as the first step towards the reorganisation of the medical service in India and a distinct benefit to the Indian practitioners whose number is ever increasing. For that reason I strongly support the Bill.

The first reading of the Bill was then put to the vote and carried. The Hon'ble Mr. Belvi asked for a poll which was taken with the following results: 32 votes for and 11 against the motion, which was carried.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee and the Council adjourned till to-day.

The Interpellations.

The following are some of the questions put by the Honorable members and the replies thereto.

SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY.

In reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Sardar of Ichalkaranji, Government said: In reply to the inquiry made, the Agent, Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, has reported that although a considerable traffic in fruit parcels is dealt with throughout the whole system of that Railway, he has been able to trace only a very few complaints as to these parcels having been tampered with. In the Poona district, there has not been a single instance of such a complaint, though on that section large quantities of fruit parcels are carried.

RECOVERING ENHANCED ASSESSMENT.

The Honourable member asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether Dhondo Vasudev Kamatkar, Inamdar of Bhosdan taluka Erandol, district East Khandesh, submitted a memorial to Gover ument in April 1911, against the order of the Commissioner, Central Division, ordering him not to recover enhanced assessment from his tenants notwith standing that the period fixed by the survey had expired? The reply was:—A memorial was received and Government declined to interfere with the order of the Commissioner. The levy of increased rates of assessment after the expiry of a guaranteed period of settlement is illegal unless the increased rates have been sanctioned and formally introduced as the result of a revision settlement.

ESTATES OF TALUKDARS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh asked: When the estate of a Talukdar or other land-holder is indebted to Government and it comes under Government management and its income leaves a balance after deduction of outgoings, will Government be pleased to say from what day the balance is applied towards the reduction of the principal amount due by the said Talukdar or land-holder? Payments from revenue collections to loan accounts are made after the current expenses of the estate have been paid and it has been ascertained what balance is available for the reduction of outstanding debts. This is invariably done before the end of July, when the revenue year closes. Government have not issued any special orders in the matter.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

The same member asked: Will Government be pleased to say whether they have issued any orders for the reduction of school teaching the higher vernacular standards to the position of Rural School? Under what circumstances is a school teaching standards IV, V, VI of the Vernacular standards required to be converted into a Rural School? What is the number of schools teaching upto standard IV and higher that Government contemplate to convert into Rural Schools? Government replied: The subject is still under consideration.

BROACH FERRY SERVICE.

Mr. Parekh farther asked: In connection with the Steam Ferry Service recently established between Broach and the places on the opposite side of the river Nerbuda, will Government be pleased to say (1) Whether the sanctioned fare per passenger was one pice under the old system and the lowest fare per passenger of the Steam Ferry is 2 pice? (2) Whether under the old Ferry arrangement, all agriculturists, Khatedars of lands, labourers, wood cutters and grass cutters and other persons whose avocations rendered it necessary that they should now and then cross the river, were allowed to be carried free, and now holders of passes provided by the Collector alone are allowed to cross free by the Steam Launch? The reply was: (1) The fare chargeable under the old rules was 2 pice, but the ferry former actually charged from 1 to 4 pice according to the ability of the passenger to pay. The fare charged at present is 2 pice. (2) Under the old ferry arrangements, the rule was that cultivators crossing every day were to be exempted at the Collector's discretion. This rule is still in force, but these exemptions have been regularised. Printed passes are now supplied to all persons exempted and have been freely given.

SALT PANS AT BHANDUP.

Government replied in the affirmative to the following question by the same member: (1) Do Government contemplate converting ordinary lands into salt pans at Bhandup in the taluka of Salsette in the Thana district? (1) Government further replied that the area of land at or about Bhandup that was intended to be converted into salt pans was 2,562 acres.

DEPUTY POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Mr. Parekh also asked: (1) What are the educational qualifications of the persons who have been appointed Deputy Superintendents of Police? Government replied: (1) The School Final Examination is the minimum Educational qualification required for entering into the Police Training School at Nasik. Out of six Deputy Superintendents appointed, since 1906 two have been B. A., LL. B.'s and three have studied up to the P. E. Examination.

The reply to the following question was in the negative: Do Government propose to fix the proportion of the appointments of Deputy Superintendents to be filled by men directly recruited out of persons of educational and family qualifications and those to be given to persons promoted from the Subordinate Police Service.

LIMITATION ACT.

Mr. Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to say whether they have arrived at any decision on the question of propriety of resorting to legislature in those cases where the plaintiffs had made applications to the Conciliators before the last day prescribed by the Limitation Act of 1908 for filing suits for the recovery of debts charged on immoveable property and their suits were dismissed for having not been filed in Court in time in accordance with the ruling of the High Court or who omitted to bring their suits in consequence of such ruling? The reply was: Government have called for detailed information as to the claims which were affected by the ruling of the High Court in Civil Reference No. 9 of 1910. On receipt of this information the question will be carefully considered.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

In reply to a question by the same member, Government said: Famine relief works have been opened throughout the Panch Mahals district but not elsewhere. Information regarding the state of famine relief is given weekly in the Season Reports and Summary which are published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and reproduced in the principal newspapers.

DR. H. MANN'S LETTER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to say: (1) If their attention has been drawn to Dr. Harold Mann's letter on the subject of the protection of minor girls published in the papers? (2) Will Government be pleased to state whether Dr. Mann is correct in his statement that the opinions which the Government have collected from Indian leaders have led them to the conclusion that to make concubinage illegal for young girls under sixteen in all cases would interfere with a number of recognised customs and might lead to resentment and opposition from perfectly respectable classes? (3) Will Government be pleased to publish the opinions which they have received in response to their investigation? The reply was: (1) Yes. (2) The opinions collected by Government furnished one of the reasons which led them to the view they have taken of this question. (3) No.

HINDUS AND ANIMISTS.

Mr. Parekh asked: (1) Will Government be pleased to say if it is true that a large number of persons who were classed as Hindus in the census of 1901, has been classified as animists in the recent census? (2) If so, under what instructions was the change made? The reply was: In all 320,334 persons have been returned as Animists in the 1911 census of the Bombay Presidency against 94,845 in the 1901 census. The explanation of this large increase is to be found mainly in the classification of Bhils and other wild tribes. Some of the more civilized Bhils are Hindus, but the majority are Animists. The general rule under the Census Code is that the answer which each person gives about his religion must be accepted. If a Bhil said he was a Hindu he was entered as such; if he said he was not a Hindu, he was classified as an Animist.

LAND ASSESSMENTS.

The Hon'ble Sardar Desai asked: (a) Whether in view of the total failure of crops in the Ahmedabad Kairs and Panch Mahals districts they intend to direct the Collectors of those districts to remit rather than suspend the land assessment for the year; (b) What steps, if any, have been taken to supply cheap fodder and to meet the deficiency of drinking water for the cattle in those districts? Government replied: (a) The granting of remissions and suspensions in all districts, including those mentioned by the Honourable member, will be governed by the standing rules for the suspension and remission of land-revenue. Those rules were carefully drawn up after exhaustive discussions and have been amended from time to time whenever experience showed that amendment was desirable. Their operation up to date has been satisfactory and there is no reason to vary their application at the present juncture, when the circumstances are precisely those which the rules were designed to meet. (b) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the Press Note of which a copy has been sent to him, describing the arrangements made throughout the Presidency for the preservation and maintenance of cattle during the present scarcity. The improvement of the supply of drinking water is being effected by the help of grants from Government. So far these grants, which are in addition to the grants made annually for this purpose, amount to Rs. 52,000 in the Northern Division, and Rs. 20,000 in the Central Division.

PROVINCIAL DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

In reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Bodda, Government said: Government do not consider it necessary to improve the status of Provincial Deputy Collectors by increasing the scale of their pay.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The same member asked (a) Whether they are prepared to sanction two middle schools scholarships of rupees 3 per mensem each for each district exclusively for the boys of the Depressed classes, as in the case of Mahomedans and other backward classes? (b) If so, whether they would be prepared to lower the standard of eligibility for these scholarships from Standard IV to Standard III? The reply was that the suggestions made by the Honorable Member would be considered.

PANVEL-CREEK FATALITY.

The same member asked: Whether an inquiry has been made as to the circumstances under which a passenger by steamer lost his life in the Panvel Creek on 12th June last? Government replied: While the s.s. "Kalika" was proceeding to Ulwa on the 12 June, 1911, it was reported to the Commander that a passenger had fallen overboard. The steamer was stopped immediately, a life boat lowered and a thorough search made for three-quarters of an hour, but no trace of the missing person could be discovered. The death of the passenger in question was reported by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, to the Assistant Collector of Customs, Preventive Service, Bombay, who made enquires into the facts of the casualty and was satisfied that the ship in question was properly equipped and that it was not through any defect in the equipment of the vessel that the loss of life occurred. It appears from the Panchnama which was held on board the vessel that the case was one of suicide.

GUJARAT SARDARATE.

The Hon'ble Sardar, the Thakor of Amod asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether the recent removal of the names of certain persons from the Gajarat Sardarate is due to any political reasons or other causes, and will Government be pleased to state, for the information of the Sardars, the reasons which led to this action on the part of the Government? The reply was: Government are unable to give their reasons for the action taken by them in the matter. The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to Government Resolution No. 6265, dated the 21st September, 1909.

ASSESSMENTS IN SIND.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Vishindas asked:—(a) Are Government aware that since late in the Hyderabad district the full penalty of 25 per cent is being charged for default in payment of assessment on due date, and then times the assessment for unauthorised cultivation of Government lands? (b) If so, will Government be pleased to relax the Rules? Government replied:—Government have no information regarding the extent to which a penalty of 25 per cent. of the assessment due has been lately levied in the Hyderabad district in cases of default of payment. At the end of both the revenue years 1908-1909 and 1909-1910, however, there were very large unauthorized arrears of land-revenue in this district and Government drew the attention of the local officers to the sparing use made in both years of the power to fine defaulters. Government have no reason to think that any relaxation of this power is now necessary or desirable. The latest information regarding the levy of ten times the assessment in cases of unauthorised cultivation is given in the answer now laid on the Council Table in reply to Question No. 4 asked by the Honourable Mr. Gulam Muhammad walad Khan Bhadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th July, 1911. In this case also no relaxation of the rules is considered desirable.

CATTLE IN GUJARAT.

The Hon'ble Mr Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Agricultural Department has been able to take over any cattle belonging to agriculturists in view of the fodder faming in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and thus save them from destruction, consequent upon the inability of the ryot to feed them? (b) Will Government be pleased to consider whether the scope of the Agricultural Department should not be so extended as to enable it to take over cattle from poor agriculturists, when an emergency like the present occurred in the future. Government replied: (a) Three hundred selected head of cattle will be taken into the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi and fed there. The stock of fodder stored does not permit of more being done. (b) The Agricultural Department could not take over the cattle. But means of assisting the ryots to meet a fodder famine are under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture.

ABKARI INSPECTORS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy also asked: Will Government be pleased to state whether there is educational or any other test laid down for those seeking admission in Government service as Abkari Inspectors? What is the highest starting salary given to Abkari Inspectors? The reply was: Abkari Inspectors are usually appointed by promotion of sub-inspectors and candidates are accepted only occasionally for direct appointment. No special educational test has been prescribed for those seeking admission to the service as Inspectors, but they are required to pass a departmental examination before being confirmed in their appointments. Other qualifications required are physical fitness and good character. Of three direct appointments made in the last two years the highest starting salary was Rs. 125 per mensem given in one case.

BOMBAY COLLEGE QUARTERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad asked: Whether Government will be pleased to state what steps have been taken to remedy the defects in the new students' quarters for the Grant Medical College pointed out by the Colleges Inspection Committee? Government replied: The partitions between the three rear rooms on the ground floor of the central block and the corresponding front rooms have been removed and each double room is to be occupied by three students instead of four. Each of the seven rooms on the first-floor of the central block which face north is to be occupied by one student instead of two.

Mr. Setalvad also asked: Whether Government have come to any conclusion regarding the suggestion of the Colleges Inspection Committee about the residential quarters for the students of the Elphinstone College that "the only true remedy would be to dispose of the existing buildings and to erect properly designed quarters on a more suitable site?" The reply was: The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the remarks of Government against item No. 9 in the accompaniment to the Press Note No. 797, dated the 20th April, 1911, copy of which was supplied to him. It will be seen therefrom that there is no more suitable site within easy reach of the College to which the hostal can be removed. In addition to the sum of Rs. 37,658 there mentioned, Government have recently sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 19,160 for additions and alterations to the existing hostel.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. Belvi asked:—Will Government be graciously pleased to state what measures they intend to take in respect of suspension and remission of land-revenue payable in the year 1912, and in respect of affording special facilities for grazing cattle in the several districts of the Bombay Presidency in view of the very poor harvest which the current year threatens to yield? The reply was: Suspensions and remissions of land revenue will be granted during the current season in accordance with the standing rules and no special measures are necessary. A copy of a Press Note, stating the measures taken for the preservation and maintenance of cattle has been furnished to the Honourable Member.

MAHABLESHWAR-DHARAMTAR ROAD.

The Hon'ble member further asked Government; (a) if they had once issued a resolution sanctioning the construction of a good road from Dharamtar to Mahableshwar? (b) If so, when do they intend to give effect to it? Government replied: The reply is in the negative. Improvements to the road are being carried out from time to time as funds are available.

THE AGRA ROAD.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. Garud asked: (a) Is it true that the new milestones on the Agra road between Dhulia and Malegaon record in the Khandesh district 32 miles as the distance between these two places and in the Nasik district 30 miles as the distance between them? (b) Will Government be placed to state in which of these two districts the miles stones on the Agra road record the correct distance? (c) Does this variation also affect the figure for Bombay in these two districts? Government replied: (a) Yes; difference is due to points in Dhulia and Malegaon from which the distances are measured. (b) The correct distance is 32 miles. (c) No.

ENHANCEMENT OF RAILWAY FARES.

The Honourable Mr. Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy asked:—Are Government aware that noting the results of the recent enhancement of the second class fares on their Railways, the G. I. P. Railway Company have decided to introduce the Intermediate Class on their long-distance trains?

The reply was:—Government are aware that the G. I. P. Railway Company has recently decided to introduce the Intermediate Class on its Mail and Third Class express trains, but they are not aware that this decision is due to the results of the enhancement of the second class fare on that Railway since 1910. The Company's intention is gradually to introduce the Intermediate Class generally on its system, as experience may show it to be necessary and as stock may become available.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Mr. Abdul Husain also asked: (2) Are Government aware that owing to the short time that long-distance trains halt at Stations third class passengers find great difficulty to secure drinking water, specially in the hot weather? (3) Will Government be pleased to take steps in view of securing that all third class carriages on long-distance trains should be provided with a small tank for filtered drinking water a small tap attached thereto, as is at present being done in first and second class carriages and for securing this urgently needed comfort in the first instance, in the carriages reserved for females.

The reply was: (2) and (3). Government have caused letters to be addressed to the Agents, G.I.P. B. B. & C. I. and M. & S. M. Railway Companies on the subject and the result of the correspondence will be placed on the Table.

IRON WAGONS FOR PASSENGERS.

The same member asked: Are Government aware that the S.M. Railway Company use Iron wagons for the carriage of passengers during the rushes of Melas? Will Government be pleased to secure that the S. M. Railway Company shall restrict the use of wagons in such cases strictly to the wooden type? Government replied: The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. Government are unable to consider the suggestion in the second part of the question, because almost the entire covered goods stock on the metre-gauge section of the Madras and S. M. Railway consists of iron vehicles, and it would inconvenience seriously third class passengers if the use of these vehicles were prohibited at times of heavy traffic.

PURCHASE OF INDIAN ARTICLES.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Karandiker asked:—The late Honourable Mr. M. G. Ranade in 1893, as Member of this Council, interpellated Government by the following question:—(a) What progress has been made in the way of giving full effect to the policy of Government to encourage purchase of local manufacture and what economy is effected since 1884? (b) Will Government be pleased to lay similar information on the Table for a period not covered by the answer to the Honourable Member's question so far as Bombay Presidency is concerned?

Government replied:—The collection of the information for 10 years supplied to the Council in 1894 entailed a great amount of correspondence and trouble and took six months to complete. Government are not prepared now to undertake the collection of similar information for the subsequent 18 years. The policy of encouraging the purchase of articles made in India, in preference to imported articles is being kept steadily in view.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT.

The same member asked:—Will Government be pleased to say how many marriages were registered under the Special Marriage Act of 1872 in the Bombay Presidency since the passing of that Act till 1911 and between whom (names and residences if possible)?

The reply was:—Information is readily available only from the year 1889. Since that year there have been 39 marriages certified under the Act in the Bombay Presidency: of these 32 were in Bombay City, 3 in Poona, 2 in Karachi and 2 in Hyderabad. Government do not consider it advisable to publish the names of the contracting parties.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

The same member asked:—(3) How many of the suits lodged in 1909, 1910 and 1911 in the Original Side of the Bombay High Court were such as could have been filed in the Bombay Court of Small Causes? (4.) How many of the suits instituted in the Bombay High Court Original Side, were in the respect of immoveable property valued at less than Rs. 5,000? (5.) Will Government be pleased to consider whether part of the litigation in the Bombay town admits of its disposal by a court presided over by a Subordinate Judge (First Class) of tripe experience or a Civilian District or Assistant Judge? (6.) Has Governments noticed the Article dated 30th September 1910 on the Bombay Law Reporter, Volume XII, over the signature of X headed "Wanted a City Civil Court for Bombay mentioning that Madras has a City Civil Court by Act VII of 1892 and that at Allahabad too, there is a District Court for that City?

The reply was: (3) and (4). Information will be called for. (5.) The question will be considered on receipt of information on the subject. The attention of Government has not been drawn to the article in question.

LIQUOR SHOPS.

Mr. Karandikar also asked? (7) How many auctions of liquor shops were held during 1910 and 1911? (8.) How many of these were such, in which maximum bid was overreached. (9). Is there any test laid down for regulating the selection of the bidder in cases, where several bidders at one sale reach the maximum figure? (10) Has the number of liquor shops in areas not subject to the action of Local Abkari Committees increased or decreased during the last five years, and if so, to what extent? Government replied: (7). The number of shops put up to auction in 1909-10 was 1,156 and in 1910-11 was 1,119. (8). The information is not available. (9). No fixed tests have been prescribed. Each case is dealt with on its merits. It has now been decided to dispose of shops as a rule on a system of fixed fees. (10) Local Excise Committees were appointed only in October 1908. In 1909-10, 127 shops and in 1910-11, 65 shops were closed in areas outside the sphere of these Committees.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

The Hon'ble member further asked: What action does Government contemplate taking in connection with the subject of the Village Panchayats? The reply was: The Bill regarding which most of the Honourable Members have already been consulted will be introduced in the Legislative Council in due course.

ANOTHER LAY OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

I.

Will some thoughtful person tell me
How to live a life of ease,
In a gruesome isolation
On a handful of rupees.

II.

Or to be exact, one hundred,
For that represents the sum
Which must keep me from temptation
And the clutches of the dun.

III.

Try to think what it must mean to
One who is just out from home
To be planked down miles from no where
Absolutely all alone.

IV.

On this miserable pittance
Which will only just suffice
To ensure a daily filling
Of the local dhall and rice.

V.

I have little inclination
To become a Rechabite
But I do not see my way to
Keeping faith with Black and White.

VI.

You who daily take your noggins
Always handy to your call,
Can commiserate with one who
Never has a drink at all,

VII.

Whisky cannot find a place in
My forlorn establishment
For there are more pressing items
On which money must be spent.

VIII.

From a much attenuated
Purse I am compelled to buy
Uniforms with sword and buckler,
Most attractive to the eye.

IX.

Rather hard to saddle a young
Officer with such a debt
Which if he had twice his income
Would not easily be met.

X.

If in years to come I find I
Am financially a wreck
I can honestly impute it
To the Northern Frontier trek.

XI.

I should not feel so inclined to
Grumble at the scanty pay
If I knew, by way of solace
I could always get away.

XII.

From the dreary night excursions
Ruthless breakers of my peace
To a place where little worries
Temporarily would cease.

W. F. M.

BOMBAY TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As some attention has lately been directed to our road-side trees may I call to the notice of your readers a fine specimen of the "Millingtonia Hortensis" standing on the footway and almost overhanging the Gymkhana enclosure, on the North side. The tree is now covered with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers and apart from the blossom it is a handsome ode to look at.

I would suggest that the authorities who are responsible for the permanent ornamentation of the city should give the "Millingtonia" a more frequent place in the streets of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

ARBOR.

AN autumn rearing of Mysore silkworms is being tried at Lyallpur where there is a fair supply of bush mulberry.

THE ALLAN-WILKIE CO.

"Hamlet" at the Empire Theatre.

"Hamlet," Shakespeare's and probably the world's greatest tragedy, was presented at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, last night by the Allan-Wilkie Repertoire Company, before a large house in which the native community was strongly represented, especially by the student element.

The part of Hamlet was of coure taken by Mr. Wilkie who gave a fine rendering of the role, not without mannerisms, which, however, one accustoms onself to as the play progresses. The rampart scene between Mr. Wilkie and Mr. Everard Vanderlip as the Ghost, was effectively rendered by both players, the setting in this connection being most realistic. Mr. Wilkie was perhaps at his best in the famous soliloquies in Acts II and III which is followed by his renouncement of Ophelia. In the latter act Mr. Wilkie and Miss F. Hunter-Watts gained enthusiastic applause.

The Polonius of Mr. Houston Meharry was a capable exposition of a somewhat exacting part which he carried out with the sense of humour necessary to its effectiveness while the King of Denmark was played by Mr. Pittar who also sustained the role ably. Mr. G. F. Weir as Horatio, Mr. John Howard as Rosencrantz and Mr. Sibley Hicks as Guildenstern all showed histrionic talent. Laeretes was taken by Mr. Herbert Mansfield whose impulsive although manly rendering of the part was never artificial.

Amongst the ladies of the cast Miss F. Hunter-Watts entirely justified her name as a Shakesperean actress. In the extremely trying part of Ophelia she played with restraint and dignity and in the "mad scene" never struck one as being in danger of bringing that suggestion of levity into her actions which the amateur finds it so hard to avoid. Miss Watts' performance of the part will be remembered in Bombay. The part of Queen Gstrude was played with dignity and cunning by Miss Kathleen Clanchy and Miss Gabriella Paul who took the part of the player Queen was exceedingly dainty if her parts were small,

The dresses and staging throughout were effective and undoubtedly the play was produced in a masterly manner. To-morrow night "Othello" will be presented.

DERAILMENT IN BENGAL.

Accident on Eastern Bengal State Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, reports that an accident of rather a serious nature occurred last night at mile-133-6 on the Goalundo line to the 94-down goods train. One of the wagons on the train broke loose and this caused this train to part and another wagon to be derailed, blocking the main line. Passenger by trains Nos. 47-up, 22-down, 3-up and 16-down for passengers were transhipped. The line will be clear for the passage of a train at about ten o'clock this morning.

CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITIES.

Delegates from India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

The Syndicate of the Punjab University has unanimously approved of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee that Doctor Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, be requested to attend the Congress of Universities of the Empire to be held in London next summer as first delegate, his travelling expenses from Lahore to Londou and back being defrayed by the University, and that Mr. Woolur, Registrar, who would then be going on leave be nominated second delegate and two other delegates be nominated later on.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 11th October.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs. for week ending 11th Nov. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry. including I. M. Ry. System....	2791·34	1576509	1969687	21273878
A.-D.-O. Ry....	135·66	61300	67389	736196
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	5500	6753	73639
Total...	2967·29	1643309	2043829	22081613
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 11th Nov. 1910				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2783·93	1272008	1779819	19070901
A.-D.-O. Ry. ...	135·66	39779	561898	601677
E.-K. Ry.....	40·29	117	39255	40426
Total	2949·88	1312958	1839346	19712304
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R. Incg. I. M. R. System	+ 7·41	+304492	+198869	+2203177
A. D. O. R.	.....	+ 2521	+111998	+133519
Baran-Kotah R.	.....	+ 4329	+ 28284	+ 32613

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th Sep

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th November on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,85,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,09,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	367	43	8	81
For previous 17 weeks of half year	26,91,471	36,95,665	62,885	64,50,021
Total for 18 weeks	28,76,471	39,15,665	66,885	68,59,021
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,46,091	2,23,592	5,247	3,74,925
Per mile of Ry...	290	443	10	743
Total to corresponding date...	26,77,254	36,89,354	68,355	64,34,963
Increase for the week.....			Rs.	34,075
Increase to date			Rs.	4,24,058

An interesting discussion took place yesterday evening at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Markets Committee when the proposals of the Health Officer for the establishment of a Mahomedan slaughter house to slaughter cattle came up for consideration. The proposal was carried.

BY THE WAY.

BIRTHDAY OF THE "BEEF EATERS."

October 30 was the birthday of the Yeomen of the Guard, who made their first appearance on this date at the Coronation of King Henry VII. in 1485. Since that remote period there has been no Royal pageant or ceremonial in which they have not played a more or less conspicuous part. Though doubtless imitated from the Scottish Guard of the French Kings, they possessed greater importance as being composed not of aliens but of Englishmen, and as the first permanent corps of trained English soldiers in our history. The Tower wardens were made Yeomen extraordinary during the reign of Edward VI., but are distinguished by the absence of the cross-belt. The nickname "beef-eaters" has been absurdly derived from a French word, "buffetier," which does not exist. It means simply "eaters of beef," as Professor Skeat has proved.

A BIRCHING RECORD.

At Dunfermline the other day no fewer than twenty-five boys were birched for malicious mischief. The mischief had been committed at the coalpit of the Lochgelly Company, and the delinquents were conveyed to Dunfermline by brake. Before it had arrived the mothers of some of the lads had reached the city, and in front of the Sheriff Court indulged in angry protestations against the injustice which they alleged had been meted out to their off springs. The whipping was duly carried out by a police-officer in the presence of the Medical Officer of Health for the burgh, who in some cases reduced the punishment from four stripes to three. After all the boys had been birched they gathered outside and chatted cheerily with each other, apparently none the worse for the thrashing which they had received

AMERICAN CROP REPORTS.

An American paper gives some interesting details as to the official under-estimation of crops in the United States: Last year's corn crop was nearly 80,000,000 bushels bigger than the estimate based upon the October conditions. The spring wheat crop was nearly 40,000,000 bushels better than the October condition figures indicated. Of winter wheat there is no condition report later than September, and by that time the amount was pretty definitely known; there had been time for the correction of errors in early estimates. But the winter wheat crop last year was nearly six million bushels more than the estimates based upon the September condition figures. The oats crop last year was 20,000,000 bushels larger than the quantity indicated by the October condition figures. There is no reason, it adds, to suppose that the reports have been any more accurate this season.

REMINISCENCES OF THE CZAR.

Count Semen Rodioneff, who was for two years one of the bodyguard of Czar Nicholas II., gives an interesting account in the "Monthly Magazine Section" of his Royal master. The Czar, it seems, works very hard. He rises at seven o'clock in the morning and goes to bed at midnight: After breakfast he receives his private mail, and follows much the same programme that I have described in my account of my first day at the Palace. He goes through the newspapers or the newspaper clippings submitted by the Chamberlain; and always reads "Novoe Vremia" and "Pravitelstvenny Vestnik" Russian dailies published or subventioned by the Government; "Figaro," the London "Times," the "New York Tribune" and "Die Berliner Localanzeiger." At one o'clock p.m. lunch is served. The rest of the day, according to the Count, is spent in receiving delegates and attending functions. Occasionally, however, the Czar would unburden himself to the Count and ask him about his impressions of England, which the Count knew. "When I travel abroad," the Czar is represented as saying, "I am not able to see much of real life," and he pressed the Count to give him his opinion of London and Berlin: "For myself," said the Czar, "I must confess that I do not care for London. Paris appeals to me as the most fascinating city in the world, although I have been told that New York, if one can stand its hypocritical puritanism, is one of the most interesting cities. German life impresses me as being too formal and too mechanical, while, the English people are prossic and too devoted to sports. We Russians are at least frank with our virtues and our vices. We don't make a fuss about the private affairs of the individual. There is substance and romance in the Russian life." The Czar himself (according to the Count) wanted to travel incognito in America, while he was Czarevitch, but his father would not allow it. According to the Count, the Czar takes a deep interest in social questions, but is a determined enemy of Socialism, to which it seems, he traces most of the troubles of his country.

A POST OFFICE JUBILEE.

Rather more than fifty years have passed away since the first shilling was deposited in a Post Office Savings Bank on September 17, 1861, the jubilee of the institution of which was celebrated by a conversazione at the Guildhall in mail week. But the genesis of the State encouragement of national thrift can be traced back nearly a century. In 1810, the Rev. Mr Duncan, the "Father of Savings Banks," established a small bank for the benefit of his parishioners at Ruthwell, Dumfrieshire which in a few years had been imitated in so many other places that in 1817 an Act was passed enabling this savings banks to deposit their funds in the credit account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and to receive interest at the rate of £4 11s. 3d. per cent. per annum on them. This proved too costly to the National Exchequer, and the interest was eventually reduced to £3 5s. The Post Office Savings Banks as they now exist were the result of legislation introduced by Mr. Glandstone, his Bill being founded on a paper read at the Bradford Social Science Congress in 1859.

THE TELEPHONE.

Who was the inventor of the telephone? A German paper declares that the inventor was a German of the name of Reis. It seems that the first public exhibition of the apparatus from which the present telephone has developed took place at Frankfurt on October 26, 1861, and that this machine belonged to Reis. Like most great inventors he began his work as a young man, and as a boy of eighteen he designed an instrument for transmitting the sound of music. This was the first idea, for the transmission of the human voice was regarded as a mechanical curiosity until much later. It was not, we believe, until 1876, that a Scotsman of the name of Bell perfected and patented a telephone in this sense. No doubt there are many other claimants to the title of inventor. It is a curious fact that all the great inventions have had many claimants, and that various minds in different countries often hit on the same idea at the same time.

'THE JEW WHO EXPELLED PRINCES.

The death of M. Isaic Levaillant, of Paris, which is announced in a recent issue of the "Jewish Chronicle," recalls the Boulangist rising in France in 1888. As director of the Department of General Safety at the Ministry of the Exterior, it was under M. Levaillant's direction that the Orleans Princes were expelled from France, and the Boulangist movement checked. It was due to the influence of Gambetta that Levaillant, in his younger years rose to be Prefect. He succeeded to the office of Treasurer-Paymaster General for the Department of the Loire, and held that position from 1888 to 1895. M. Levaillant was a distinguished representative of French Judaism.

LATE LADY COLIN CAMPBELL.

The late Lady Colin Campbell was a clever journalist, and she had great views of women in connexion with journalism. "I fail to understand," she once said, "why women shouldn't make good editors. Many of them do, you know—that is, where weekly papers are concerned. As regards dailies, I shouldn't like to express an opinion. The fact is, you can't make any generalisation on the subject. Daily journalism is hard work; but there are some very strong women. No doubt there are individual women who are capable of undergoing the strain, just as there are individual men who are not." But Lady Colin thought it did not matter who conducted a paper so long as it gave you what you wanted. "Far too much," she exclaimed, "is made of this sex question."

ITCHING WAS SOMETHING TERRIBLE

Felt as if He Could Tear Leg Off. Could Not Sleep. Would Wake Up and Find Kn

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

The list of State-assisted passengers on the steamer Belgic, which arrived in Adelaide from Liverpool about November 11, was received from the Emigration Agent in London by the Immigration Department on Monday. The total number on board, including 117 children, for South Australia is 247. There are 71 different families represented. The immigrants are principally the wives and families of recent arrivals in the State who, having obtained constant employment, have shown their confidence in the country by sending for their families. The Immigration Officer in South Australia (Mr. E. J. Field) stated on Tuesday:—"The list includes 26 nominated domestic helpers, 16 agricultural labourers, and about a dozen nominated artisans. The domestic helpers will all be employed by or have positions found for them by their nominators. Two of the young women on board have been nominated by their intended husbands, and their marriages will be arranged as soon as possible after their arrival. The Agent-General, in his dispatch to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, states that he personally went to Liverpool with Mr. Champion and Miss Walker, inspected the accommodation provided, and saw the emigrants before they left, and expresses the opinion that the passengers on the Belgic will make good colonists. A doctor's certificate has been forwarded with the list in regard to each of the 247 passengers. Several of the assisted passengers have taken advantage of the offer of the Immigration Department to remit their savings to South Australia. The amounts deposited with the Agent-General will be payable to them at the Treasury, Adelaide, immediately after their arrival. As provided by the immigration regulations, the nominators agreed to have accommodation and employment awaiting their nominees, and it is expected that they will meet their nominees on their arrival, but if in any case it be impossible for the nominator to meet the steamer the boarding officer of the Immigration Department (Mr. D. R. Davidson), who will meet all steamers conveying immigrants, will give advice as to temporary accommodation and directions to enable the new arrivals to proceed to their destinations. The domestic helpers will remain in charge of the matron who has accompanied them on the steamer, and will be conducted to accommodation provided for them by the Government at Royal Park House, Hackney-road, Hackney."

The arrival of the steamer Pakeha from London at Sydney swelled the population of New South Wales by over 1,000. The Pakeha had on board 587 nominated immigrants, besides 73 passage-working stewards. This constitutes the record number ever brought to New South Wales under Government auspices. Including a crew of 190 and 14 seafarers picked up at Cape Town from the ill-fated Papanui, which was burned at St. Helena on September 12, the ship's company numbered 1,191.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd November.

1049. Detail of Parades :—

To-day Wednesday the 22nd inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Subject.—1 Battalion Drill—Ceremonial.

Friday, the 24th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

1050 Maxim Gun—Instructional Class will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Wednesdays at 7-30 s.m. until further order.

1051. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—(For all class-firing members will take their Subarms to the Range).

Thursday, the 23rd inst, "G" Coy.
Friday, the 24th inst, "I" Coy.
Saturday, the 25th inst, "C" Coy,
Sunday, 26th inst, "D" Coy.
Monday, the 27th inst, "B" Coy.
Tuesday, the 28th inst, "F" Coy.
Thursday, 30th inst., "G" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1052 Delhi Contingent.—The Corps Contingent for Delhi will leave by train from Victoria Terminus at 9-40 a.m. on the 28th instant.

1053. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for practice on Thursday 23rd instant from 7 to 9 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Miniature Rifle Match will take place on the Miniature Range at Town Custom House on Saturday 25th instant commencing at 2-30 p.m. B V Rifles vs Bo Customs M R C Teams 8 aside Daily Mail conditions.

Colonel R W L Dunlop, V D will present a Silver Miniature Cup to the member making the highest aggregate score in this match irrespective of team.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd November.

To-day Wednesday 22nd instant :—

287. Parades—Rehersal for the parade being held on 2nd December, i.e. lining the streets. Parade at Head quarters at 9-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes, with rifles and slings.

Saturday 25th.

Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahaluxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-40 p.m., Church at Gate 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

288. Musketry.—The O C No. 2 Company will detail 15 N.C.Os and men for Class Firing on the British Infantry Range, Colaba on Sunday 26th November. Firing to commence at 8 a.m

Traversing Sights may be used, but Aperture sights are debarred.

Note.—Prizes of Rs. 25 and 15 will be awarded to the highest and second highest scores in the Annual Course per Company, (Trained Volunteers). Rs. 25 and Rs 10 for recruits of Nos. 1, 4 and E E Companies combined.

The G. I. P. R. Vol Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Spoon Competition on Sunday next 26th instant. Ranges 2), 500 and 600 yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd November.

1. Commanding Officer's Parade to-day Wednesday the 22nd instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

2. Riding School will be held for all members and particularly those in possession of Remounts.

3. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this week end, train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday the 25th instant, 3-9 p.m. and Sunday morning the 26th instant, at 7 a.m. for Santa Cruz.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Nov. 1911.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Nov. 1911.	For week ending 3rd Nov. 1910.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Nov. 1910.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	27	710	18	685
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	29	721	23	706
Vessels transported	16	472	12	546
Vessels attended to	...	44	2	61
Vessels warped	...	53	...	37

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, is produced natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SORE THROATS:

Their Cure and Prevention.

Everyone who suffers from sore throat—an epidemic of which is raging through India just now—should send at once the coupon printed below, which will bring a free copy of a valuable hand-book on sore throat, written by a London Physician.

This work tells you all about sore throat, diphtheria, and other infectious diseases. It also contains a great many interesting letters from famous people, who testify that Wulfing's Formamint, the germ-killing throat tablet, gives immediate relief from the pain of sore throat, cures it rapidly, prevents further attacks, and safeguards the user against catching other infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc.

"*I find Formamint tablets are all that you say they are,*" writes Lord Kingsale. Lord Glantawe writes:—"I have been using Formamint for sore throat with most satisfactory results."

The Princess Catherine Duleep Singh states that "she has used Wulfing's Formamint tablets chiefly as a preventive against colds and Sore Throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective. If they are taken when the first symptoms appear, the cure is immediate and complete. If they are not taken quite at the beginning, the tablets, at least, greatly lessen the severity of the attack."

WULFING'S

FORMAMINT

The Germ-killing Throat Tablet.

The ex-Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P.; Lord Justice Buckley; Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, Bt., C.B., M.P.; Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; are regular users of Formamint, besides hundreds of other celebrities who have testified to its value in letters no less enthusiastic than those just quoted. Furthermore, over six thousand doctors have written in praise of Formamint as being the simplest and most efficacious method of destroying, in the mouth and throat, the germ growths which are the cause of Sore Throat and other infectious diseases.

To give one striking instance, the Physician to the Court of H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria, and the Private Physician to the Heir-Presumptive, Dr. Kuhn, writes :—"I have prescribed Formamint tablets to many patients, and always with the very best and promptest results. They have proved themselves surprisingly efficacious in cases of tonsillitis and bad breath, as well as a reliable preventive, especially in tonsillitis."

The coupon printed below will bring you, if you mail it at once, a free copy of a valuable hand-book, written by a London Physician. But only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. To protect yourself against disappointment, you should mail this coupon at once and thus make sure of securing your copy. Wulfing's Formamint can be purchased at all chemists and bazaars, in bottles of 50 tablets. Insist on the genuine Formamint and refuse worthless substitutes.

FREE HAND-BOOK.

Please send me a Free Copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."

Name.....

Address.....

.....

A. Wulfing & Co. (of London),
P.O. Box 226, Bombay.

F. 9/132.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MODISH TAILOR-MADE.

Necessary to every woman's happiness is a well-built tailor-made for morning wear. The matutinal ramble down Bond-street says a lady correspondent in mail week, would lose half its pleasure if one were not irreproachably clad. The suit must be of the fatest out, of course, of walking length, and for this season must be expressed in one of the new colours, which are going to make the streets quite fabries in one the new gay. A shopping suit, which might with advantage be carried out in diagonal serge is in Egyptian red—a most becoming shade, by the way—the collar, wide cuffs, and front panel of the skirt being of velvet to match the serge, with a kilting of silk or braid as decoration, The wrapped skirt is decidedly modish, and is graceful in line. It is also a welcome change from the straight up-and-down "tube" garments that have held us in durance so long Given a velvet Henri II toque or a demi-Lambelle hat with pointed flaps in soft leather at each side, and one obtains an ensemble which is above criticism.

THE ACCOMPANYING BLOUSE.

A charming blouse to wear with this red suit would be a fine ninon cut "en Magyar," with a few tiny tucks on the shoulders in groups of three. The sleeves to be of the "bell" variety, with long undersleeves cut well on to the hand, finely tucked and a strip of horizontally tucked ninon inserted on the right side of the blouse, where the entrance is effected. Add a high collar of white tulle or net and a crochet collar of the rose design, secured by a cameo, and one can predict with certainty the results will be good. Again, if preferred, there is the new passementerie, collar, with pendent tassels or fringe, in small beads. But this is hardly so fresh and dainty looking. For such a blouse one could use self-coloured chiffon embroidered in red Berlin wool and Chinese blue silk. The two are admirably effective when worked together. This could be worn over a slip of broderie Anglaise.

TWO COATS IN ONE.

The reversible coat is having quite a success. A fine black cloth example recently seen had an excessively long collar of fine latine in a chessboard design of black and white, and was lined with this fabric and looked exceedingly well. As a black clyth wrap it would accompany dainty frocks, while in its character as a ratine coat it would be most useful for country wear, or even, perhaps, for motoring provided one wore a sufficiently warm frock and an adequate set of furs. Striped ratine is the latest addition to the tribe which owns as its chief the famous piloteloth. All these woolly fabrics are delightfully cosy to look upon but they need to be worn by the slim woman to really look well.

UNIVERSALITY OF VIOLET.

Violet is so universally beloved that it is predicted the exclusive will soon have none of it. But in the meantime it is seen everywhere, and it suits the fair-haired, fair-skinned woman as no other shade can. It throws up the golden lights in her hair and the whiteness of her skin. It also becomes the brunette if she has clear, bright colouring. A pretty woman was recently seen wearing one of the new "button" suits in violet silk with a thin velvet stripe. It was very plainly made with a military collar, the coat just covering the hips and the plain skirt having only the loose half-panel at the back which the tailors almost insist on the season. The only adornment was buttons. They started at the throat and continued down the centre of the coat set quite closely, and pursuing their way down the middle of the skirt, where they were provided with loops, the last four being left as wees unfastened. Buttons also outlined the long sleeves—which were so long as to look almost mediæval—and the half-panel. A simple but charming hat crowned this suit. It was of black valours with a high crown, and a brim that could be worn turned up or staright. In this case it was worn staright in front, and rolled up the least bit at the back, and the sole decoration vouchsafed was some violet silk plums which were appliqued on the hat. There was quite a big cluster on the right side, a trail of tiny foliage in violet across the front of the chapeau and a smaller cluster at the left side.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

M. MAETER LINCK AND THE NOBEL PRIZE.

The fact of the Nobel Prize of this year having fallen to M. Maeterlinck will, no doubt, still further recruit the ranks of his readers, and will perhaps also stimulate interest in Mr. Edward Thomas's new book upon him. A dip into "Maurice Maeterlinck" reveals the fact that Mr. Thomas wisely counsels readers not to read the allegory too far into "The Blue Bird." That in the mind of Maeterlinck the Blue Bird stood for happiness in a general way seems very probable; such an interpretation suits the scope of the story and certain of the remarks of the characters suggest that more is meant than meets the eye, yet to force the allegory upon all the details is to ruin what is, after all, simply a fairy story for the stage. Mr. Thomas's counsel is wise, and is capable of extension to many other instances in our allegory-haunted literature. A poet's interest in any allegorical poem which he has written is first in his poetry and only after that in his allegory, and a critic's should be so also. It may even be that in nine cases out of ten the allegory is rigged up simply as a sort of espalier over which a poet may train his poetic vines to grow in order that they may blossom and produce their clusters to greater advantage. It was not so, indeed, with the "Fairy Queen." The structure of the poem was as dear to the ethical heart of Spenser as the stories it enabled him to robe it with, but it is all the less a poem that it is so, and that reader enjoys it best to whom the knights are human beings, the monsters and sarazins merely monsters and sarazins, and who surrenders himself to the superb pictorial imagination of the encomiast of Gloriana.

ALLEGORICAL SUGGESTIONS.

The fact that a great poem may thus be the worse of its allegorical suggestions is a warning to those who are in the way of finding allegories where none appear to exist. "The Tempest" has suffered in that way. The plain man takes it at face value, and finds that it needs no key, but the allegorisers from time to time have seized upon it and sought to find deep things in it. To Lowell Prospero is the imagination, Ariel the fancy, Caliban the brute understanding, and Miranda "abstract womanhood"—each character, in a word, is not only a person but a symbol. Even the wise Dowden allows himself to trifle with an allegorical interpretation. Prospero is Shakspeare and Miranda is the infant drama; Ferdinand, to whom he gives Miranda, is John Fletcher, his successor on the Elizabethan stage, while Prospero's leaving the island is Shakspere's leaving London for Stratford-on-Avon. Now that speculations of this sort must be pleasant is proved by two such judicious minds as Lowell and Dowden indulging in them, but to the ordinary reader they are not only as unconvincing as the strained ingenuities of the cryptogrammatists, but they also distract his attention from the essential beauty of the poem. An allegory that does not "leap at the eyes" may be ignored. It does this in Tennyson's "Vision of Sin," but one has seen that poem so handled, on the method deprecated by Mr. Thomas, that is, was absolutely sterilised of suggestion to the imagination. Even worse has fared that first half of the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes, which one is content to read as the finest piece of impression its prose in our language. Old Matthew Henry, for example, flattens the whole passage out by flanking each poetic image with a prosaic detail. Thus to the "keepers of the house" corresponds the "head, which is as the watch tower," the "strong men" are the legs and thighs, the "grinders" are "the teeth with which we grind our meat and prepare it for concoction," the "grasshopper" may be "some food which was looked upon to be very light of digestion" and, finally the "wheel" which was "broken at the cistern" is (lye gods!) "all those organs that serve for the collecting and distributing of nourishment."

ARNOLD BENNETT'S POPULARITY IN THE STATES.

Of the English novelists of to-day none seems to be more popular in the United States than Mr. Arnold Bennett. Ever since the publication of the "Old Wives' Tale" the reading public of America have taken him to their hearts, and his circulation there must be very large. One of the peculiarities of his popularity among our cousins is that it attaches not only to the fiction of Bennett but also to that little series of books classified under the heading of "Belles-Lattres," which their author seems, when the fancy takes him, to toss off with careless ease, and which are comparatively neglected in the home country. Three members of the series are "The Human Machine," "Mental Efficiency," and "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day." They are published in the United States at 75, 75, and 50 cents respectively, and a dip into certain recent lists of best sellers in the region of non-fiction gives some idea of how they are appreciated. Even "The Human Machine" which is the least popular has a fair record. It stands first in the list from Minneapolis, second in that from St. Louis, and third in that from Baltimore. "Mental Efficiency" fares still better. It is first at Chicago, Indianapolis, and Washington; second at Minneapolis and at St. Paul, Minnesota, and third at Kansas City and Portland, Oregon. Best of the three, however, is "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day." It is first at Baltimore, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Worcester, Massachusetts, second at Philadelphia, and fourth at Seattle.

LIFE OF RUSKIN.

Messrs. George Allen and Co., Limited, have published in two volumes, "The Life of John Ruskin," by Mr. E. T. Cook. This biography is the only authorised life of Ruskin and for it his literary executors have placed unreservedly at Mr. Cook's disposal the Master's diaries, note-books, letters, memoranda, and MSS. of all kinds.

DISPOSAL OF "DEAD" BOOKS.

The subject of the disposal of "dead" book set agoing by Lord Rosebery in his famous speech at Glasgow is still engaging attention. So far we have not seen it recalled how Mr. Birrell disposed of his nineteen octavo volumes in full calf of Hannah More's works, which he once bought for 8s. 6d. They took up, he complained, a great deal of room which he could ill spare. What should he do with them? It was on easy matter to sell them, so he buried the whole nineteen volumes in his garden. "Out of sight, out of mind," said he cheerfully, stamping them down! That was Mr. Birrell's way. Oddly enough, only the other day a new biography of the once-famous lady made its appearance; she is being talked of again; and perhaps Mr. Birrell may regret his summary treatment of her volumes.

LATE MR. H. HODDER.

Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, in his admirable sketch of the career and his fine appreciation of the late Mr. H. Hodder, mentions that he had suggested the title "Advance" for the weekly journal Mr. Hodder had decided to begin publishing in the early eighties, and that the "British Weekly," as reminiscent of the "British Quarterly Review," as a designation, was the choice of Mr. Hodder. The "British Weekly" has just completed its quarter of a century, and its success, it is no secret to record, has far outreached its founder's most sanguine anticipations.

REVISED EDITION OF WHISLTER'S LIFE.

The new and revised edition of Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's Life of J. McNeill Whistler will be published by Mr. Heinemann this week. The book is now in one volume, and has been carefully revised in view of new and interesting facts that have come to light since the first publication. The illustrations number over one hundred, many of them specially added for this edition. The size and binding are uniform with "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," written by The Master "himself."

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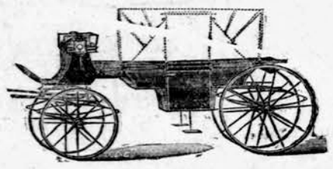

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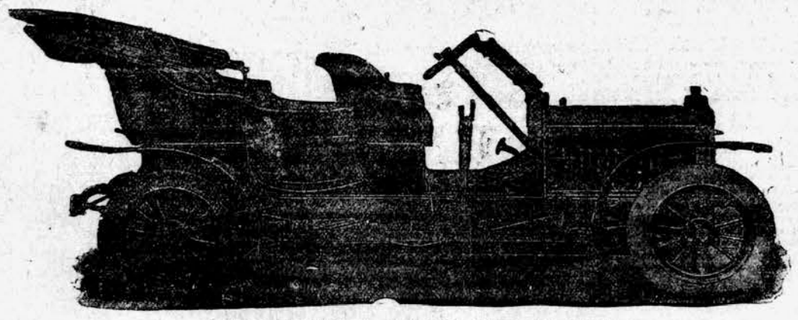

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